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THE

# Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

SEPTEMBER, 1912

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## The Library Journal

Vol. 37. No. 9. SEPTEMBER, 1912

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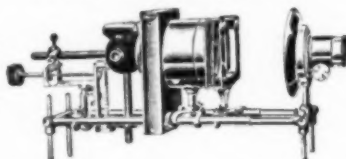
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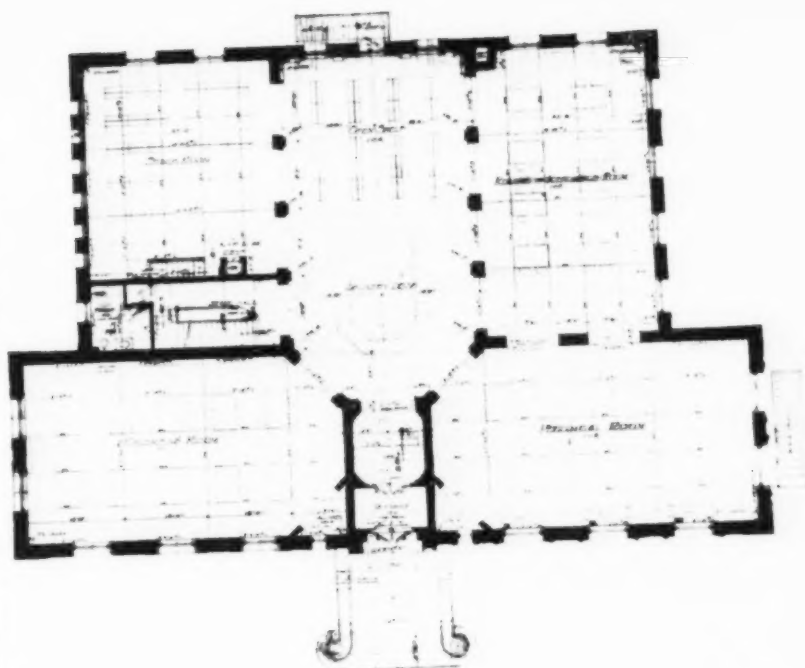
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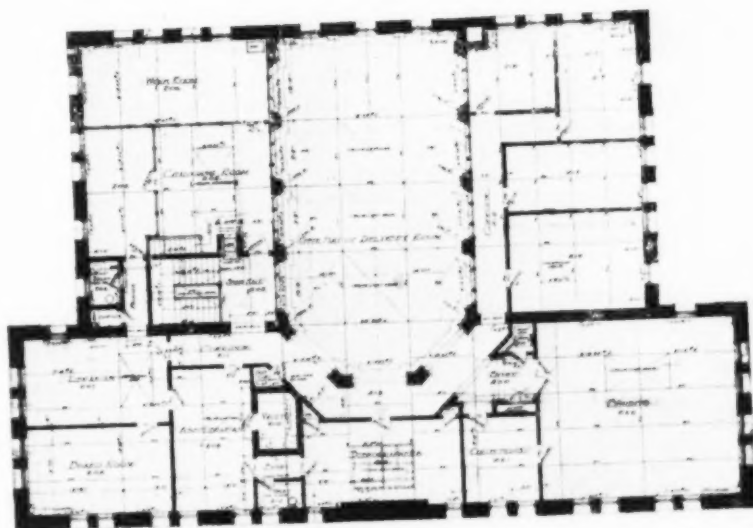
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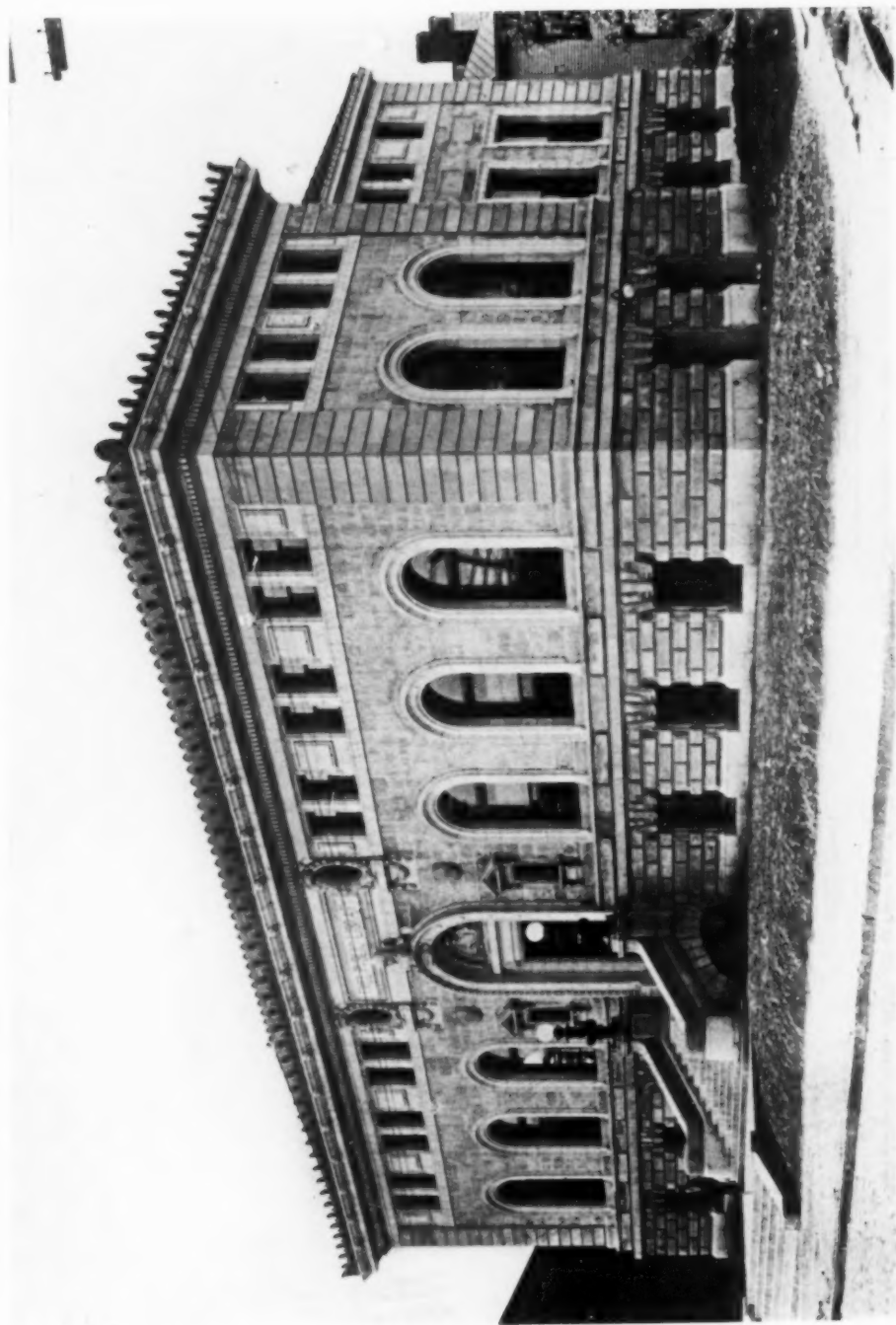
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 37

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No. 9

THE increasing output of books and the consequent demand on library shelf room multiply the problems of the card catalog, for there must be several cards to each book. Yet economy of space is one of the achievements of the card catalog, especially in its "repertory" use, through which the reader is referred to the desired book in another library, and the expenditure of money and shelf room for a book not in great local demand is saved. We are making, in fact, steady progress toward a library system in which both the book collection and the catalogs will be treated in proper relation of the smaller libraries with the larger. The symposium on union and repertory catalogs begun in this number seems to deal chiefly with the problems of the larger library, but it contains important hints for the smaller library as well. Briefly, the small local library must more and more confine itself to the collection and purchase of books of real local and present demand, whether for circulation or reference, and through the union catalog or repertory inform the reader where the book is elsewhere to be had, whether by direct visit to the other library or through a developed system of library exchange. The small library must, of course, limit such a catalog within reasonable bounds, and look in turn to the larger catalog of the larger library for further information. Ultimately we shall have a logical library system beginning with the local library and crowned by the national library and its international relations, so that at the least cost any book can be had by any reader anywhere.

THE contributions to this symposium may well be studied, therefore, by librarians everywhere. The distinction between the union catalog and the repertory is not always clearly drawn, and is not altogether easy to draw. Properly, the union catalog means the united catalog of a central library and its branches, or of several libraries in the same locality, so associated that books may be had from any one of the libraries by the local reader. Possibly the phrase joint catalog might be used to designate the combined catalog of several libraries within the same locality. A repertory, on the other hand, includes the cards of libraries

elsewhere, which the reader cannot directly visit, but to whose treasures he may have access in more or less measure through the channel of library exchange. The Library of Congress seems to use the phrase union catalog to designate what is distinctively a repertory. The repertory idea has been developed to the fullest extent by the Brussels Institute, but it is already a feature of many American libraries, with relation to Library of Congress cards and to those of other libraries, home and foreign. When such a repertory is combined with the catalog, union or other, of any library, it may properly be styled a union repertory. The Library of Congress, it may be noted, makes no protest against such use of its cards on the part of depositories, but it is perhaps wiser to keep the repertory separate from the catalog proper and train the user in the use of both, rather than confuse the less skilled by causing him to expect to find at hand books which can be had only from a distant library. In university libraries the repertory becomes one of the most important tools of culture; and the symposium shows that this is being appreciated in more than one university.

FOR the past few years the government of municipalities has been perhaps the department of politics which has attracted most attention, and in many of the states there is a trend toward the commission form of government as almost a panacea for municipal evils. The municipal library has passed unchallenged as one of the most essential and least vulnerable features of municipal administration, and it is strange that in the adoption of the commission plan the library has often been left unconsidered or yoked with absolutely incongruous functions in the hands of the least busy commissioner. The report of the Committee of the Council on this subject, as made at Ottawa, though tentative rather than definitive, is an important contribution to the discussion of municipal government, and should have the attention of charter framers. The library should not be hitched up with prisons or parks or made a mere appendage to the schools, but should rank in any form of municipal government with the schools as a part of educational development. It is to be hoped

that the preliminary report of the committee may be carefully studied by librarians and municipal authorities, and that a later report may deal more completely with the matter in relation with other alternatives in municipal methods.

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WE have had frequent occasion to point out the danger of duplication in library organization, and the conference at Ottawa afforded some striking illustrations. The League of Library Commissions also had its report on this same subject of municipal relations, treating it from a quite different point of view, though with less difference in result. The League itself recognized this difficulty and met it by careful and considerate coöperation. Similarly, such questions as the library post were treated quite independently by committees of different national organizations affiliated with the A. L. A. or by sections of the A. L. A. itself. In most of these cases the conference afforded opportunity to get together, compare, and assimilate views, but there is evident a tendency on the part of each national organization to cover the whole library field without the self-restraint which is desirable. As a result, the same subject was under discussion by different bodies, at the same time, or at different times, and it was difficult for a person interested in a special topic to be present at the various discussions of that topic. The difficulty can best be remedied by thorough touch between the different organizations and by careful comparison of programs precedent to conference meeting.

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THE library post seems to have had a curious set-back in the refusal of Senator Bourne or of the Senate, to include printed matter, constituting the third class, in the reduced rates accorded to fourth class matter, that is, merchandise, in the parcels post, despite the protests of the A. L. A. committee. It will be a misfortune if rural libraries are thus made worse off in comparison, at least no better off, when facilities are afforded over rural free deliveries to "the grocer, the baker, the candlestickmaker." The parcels post scheme has suffered by being made a rider to the Post Office appropriation bill, so that the merits of the several schemes could scarcely be brought out in a discussion incidental and subordinate to

the larger question of postal appropriations. But the rider habit took a still more extraordinary turn in a provision in the District of Columbia appropriation bill prohibiting the use of public funds throughout all departments as well as in the District of Columbia for the payment of dues for scientific or like societies or the travel expenses to their meetings without specific appropriation for such purpose by name. This provision was devised, doubtless, with honest and economical intent, but no attention was called to it and there was no opportunity for discussion or protest. The provision went into effect July 1, 1912, and thereafter no person in the library service of the government could attend an A. L. A. conference or other library meeting except at his own expense. Of course, mere "junketing" should not be encouraged, but the attendance of professional people at professional conferences is one of the most important methods of keeping professional work up to date. Just before the adjournment of Congress another rider, this time in the Army appropriation bill, repealed most of this proviso, but the whole affair illustrates only too well our curious methods of legislation, against which the bill-drafting bureau proposed for the Library of Congress may be a useful preventive.

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"LIBRARY week" at Niagara Falls the last of September will be, as always, an occasion of both pleasure and profit, and should bring together, as usual, representative librarians from outside New York, as well as a large attendance from within the state. The fact that last year's meeting was held in the metropolis should give an added zest to a gathering where one of nature's grandest spectacles is the attraction. The general subject of library extension will be discussed in its application to the several lines of work, so that librarians of every ilk should be interested, not least the many throughout the state who have to deal with rural communities. The American Library Institute will endeavor to bring its members together during the week, and continue the discussion of administrative costs in larger libraries so interestingly begun at Ottawa. All told, the several features of "Library week" of 1912 should bring together a goodly company to good purpose.

## UNION CATALOGS AND REPERTORIES

## A SYMPOSIUM. — I.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

At the Library of Congress, a rather sharp distinction has always been made between *card catalogs*, in which each card represents a book or monograph publication having an imprint of its own, and *card indexes*, in which the cards cover a portion only of a publication. Although the library has acquired several hundred thousand of the latter class of cards by exchange or purchase, it has incorporated but few of them in its public and union catalogs.

The index cards for composite publications which have been printed by the Library of Congress for coöperating libraries in the District of Columbia, have been included in the union catalog, because it was desired that this catalog should supplement the public catalog by serving as a guide both to books in other libraries and to cards in stock in the card section. The index cards for articles relating to American history included in the cards issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board have been filed in the public catalog, as the Library of Congress specializes in this subject. But all other index cards have been excluded from both the public and union catalogs.

## UNION CATALOG

The Library of Congress has been accumulating material for its union catalog for the past twelve years. The cards were arranged in one alphabet for the first time in 1909. The catalog, if brought to date, would contain approximately 1,100,000 cards. All of the American libraries represented in it, except the Boston Public and the New York Public, purchase from the Library of Congress cards for as many of the books cataloged by them as are covered by the stock at the Library of Congress, so that only a small fraction of the entries in the Library of Congress public catalog are duplicated in the union catalog. The cards thus far acquired are as follows:

## BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY:

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## HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY:

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cards for the "more important" accessions to the library as listed in the Harvard University Bulletins, 1875-1894.

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## U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION LIBRARY:

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## U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LIBRARY:

Cards printed by Library of Congress from copy prepared by this library covering its accessions since 1904, publications of the present and previous United States surveys, the state surveys, and the surveys of the leading foreign countries.

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**ROYAL LIBRARY, BERLIN:**

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**NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.**

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**ROYAL LIBRARY, THE HAGUE:**

Cards printed currently since 1910, covering books and pamphlets printed in the Netherlands.

**ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION LIBRARY, LONDON:**

Cards for a special collection of books being made by this library covering the history and technology of printing.

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONÁL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE, BRUSSELS:**

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"*Bibliographie de Belgique*." Published currently since 1906. Cards for books published currently in Belgium.

Although it has been impracticable to keep this union catalog to date, the catalog is frequently consulted by the Reading Room force in connection with inter-library loans, identification of books, etc. Instead of sending a book to a specialist working in or near Boston, New York or Chicago, this catalog enables L.C. to inform him that the book can be obtained from a library in his vicinity. It

is occasionally consulted by the catalogers for full names and other facts needed in cataloging. Its utility to the Reading Room is so manifest that the Superintendent of that Division has strongly recommended that it be kept to date and that a second copy of each card be acquired, whenever practicable, as material for a union subject catalog. His recommendations as to the second copy have been adopted and L.C. has begun to acquire the second copy.

**CARD INDEXES**

The material for card indexes thus far acquired by L.C. is as indicated below:

**A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD:**

Cards (two copies of each) for most of the series for which cards have been printed by the Board. Arranged in a separate dictionary index for the most part, but titles in American history have been included in the public catalog.

**CONCILIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM, ZURICH:**

Cards (two copies of each) indexing some hundreds of serials devoted to anatomy, general biology, paleontology, physiology and zoology. One copy of each card arranged according to the decimal system, the other to be arranged alphabetically.

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE, BRUSSELS:**

Collection of about 150,000 index cards formed by pasting on slips entries clipped from the bibliographical lists published by the Institut. Exhibited at the St. Louis exposition and thereafter turned over to L. C. See also its *Bibliographia Bibliographica* above.

**ROYAL LIBRARY, THE HAGUE:**

Cards printed since 1910 for articles in the current issues of important Dutch periodicals.

Owing to the pressure of other work it has been practicable to arrange only a portion of these card indexes. It has not been practicable to keep them in the Reading Room. Those which are arranged are used comparatively little. It is probable that they would be used much more if they were kept arranged to date and were more favorably located. But our experience to date with card indexes leads us to take a conservative view of new projects in this line.

## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The union catalog includes all printed cards of the Library of Congress, John Crerar and Harvard University libraries, and cards for selected titles in the N. Y. Public, Union Theological seminary and other libraries of N. Y. City. The printed cards of the Chicago University Library will be included when issued.

The Library of Congress cards are received as a depository set, those from the Harvard University and the John Crerar libraries are received by subscription, and those from the Chicago University Library will be received in the same way.

Titles from libraries of New York City are at present included in the following manner: When the library receives a request for a book which is not needed for frequent reference, and it seems probable that the book may be found in one of the libraries of the city, where it will be sufficiently accessible, the title is mailed to the library which seems most likely to have the book, accompanied by a printed slip, which reads as follows:

"Will you kindly indicate on the enclosed card whether this book is in your library, and return the card to us?"

If the card, when returned, shows that the book is in the library, a catalog entry is made, giving author, abbreviated title, date and place of publication and indication of the library where the book may be found. This card is then filed in the union catalog.

The following study of the union catalog, as above constituted, is being made by the catalog department, in coöperation with the order and reference departments, with a view to determining what it costs, what its value is, and how its value may be increased. Sufficient statistics have not yet been collected to justify a statement of results.

Composition of catalog.—Sources of cards and number of each source. Serial section of catalog, sources and extent of information in this record. Arrangement of titles and additions.

Cost of catalog.—Cumulated catalog, cards, filing, cabinets. Annual additions, cards, filing, cabinets. Comparative cost of printed cards, typewritten entries, mounted entries, additions.

Use of catalog by order department, antiquarian orders, current publications. Catalog department, ordering cards, bibliographical information. Reference department: Use of the union catalog in (1) locating a book not

in the university library, (2) verifying titles, (3) ascertaining date of publication, (4) author's full name, (5) list of author's work, (6) author's dates. Under each of the above heads, the number of times the catalog is used in a given period is recorded, the number of times when the information is found indicated under each head, and the number of times when the information is found in other sources. Observations will be made also as to the time involved in the use of the catalog in answering various types of questions.

## NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Aside from its own catalog, the Northwestern University Library has a union catalog, made up of the cards of the Library of Congress, of the John Crerar Library, of the Harvard University Library, of the Royal Library of Berlin for German dissertations, and of the Institut Internationale de Bibliographie of Brussels. This, with the bound catalogs of such libraries as the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, forms an index to printed books invaluable to the cataloger, the order clerk, but especially to the student. Although our own library may be deficient along certain lines, from these catalogs one can obtain accurate information as to material desired, and can learn where it is to be found. It is too soon for us to judge how large this service may be, but it promises to be well worth our while to carry it on.

ELEANOR W. FALLEY.

## PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

In the matter of union catalogs, we have at the Central or Pyne Library a union card catalog of all the books contained in the libraries of the University, including about a dozen seminary and department libraries each of which has some sort of catalog of its own as well. Four of these libraries have card catalogs of their own and for the others there is a printed union author title-a-line catalog of all the books contained in these libraries in one alphabet.

The centralization and union of all these department libraries has led to union cataloging as well as a union catalog, and as now organized the cataloging is nearly all done at the central library and the cards furnished to the branches.

In matter of repertories, this library maintains a joint card catalog of the Library of



Congress, the John Crerar, Harvard University Library, etc. This is not "along side" geographically but is for the use of all who wish to make use of it. The Berlin cards are kept in a separate alphabet at present because its insertion serves only bibliographical purposes and perhaps interferes somewhat with the double use of the other catalog, which serves (a) to locate copies of books not in this library, and (b) as the instrument of card purchase. Either of these three functions, bibliographical, economic, and reference, justifies, in my experience, the up-keeping of this system. It will serve farther as the indispensable basis for supplementary card printing, which Chicago, Columbia and Princeton, at least, have agreed to undertake to some extent, and to which any library furnished with this joint catalog can contribute.

I am myself profoundly of the opinion and am on record as to the matter that the extension of this matter can easily take the form of a title-a-line printed author index, cumulated and kept up-to-date as a telephone directory is kept up-to-date, and covering all cards printed by any of the libraries in the standard form. It seems farther clear to me that if this were done, it would be a very simple matter to extend the card printing and to extend the joint index so as to include all books not commonly found in nearly all libraries.

The joint catalog of periodicals in the Chicago libraries has long seemed to me to demonstrate the entire practicality, immense saving, and great increment of advantage in the use of books of this method, and a beginning has been made for a union catalog of collections on European history which is now being got out here under the auspices of the American Historical Association and which to my mind establishes to a nicety the practicability and usefulness of the method on a large scale.

As I have had occasion to say a couple of times in regard to the American Historical Association list, it seems incredible that with the direct advantages of such a list the matter should not have been taken up on a large scale before this by some of those agencies or individuals who are interested in organizing educational and library work so as to promote economy and efficiency. It is, I believe, inevitable that organized effort should be made in the near future on this line by the co-oper-

ation of twenty or thirty of the large university and reference libraries.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

There has been installed in the new library building a combined catalog of the cards printed for books by the Library of Congress, the John Crerar and Harvard libraries, and the Royal Library of Berlin. We propose also to add to it the printed cards issued by all other libraries hereafter obtainable. The use of this has not developed in any particular way just at present, but we already have found the collection exceedingly valuable for purposes of information, bibliographically and otherwise, and as a means also of knowing where a particularly rare book or edition may be found. The combined catalog, therefore, is particularly advantageous to libraries desiring books on interlibrary loans.

J. C. ROWELL.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago Libraries have a union catalog which consists of cards received from the following libraries:

1. The Library of Congress, unfortunately not a complete set.
2. John Crerar Library, complete set.
3. Harvard University Library, full set of the cards now in process of printing.

In addition to the above the Berlin cards for dissertations are received, but have been filed in a separate catalog. The same holds true of their Oriental series. As for the cards of the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zürich, the University receives a full set, but only the entries on anatomy and physiology have so far been filed, and these in the respective departments.

The exchange of cards with certain libraries in this vicinity may enlarge somewhat the scope of our union catalog. Whether the information to be obtained from occasional entries from the catalogs of other libraries will pay for the filing may well be doubted. The experiment, however, is to be tried on a small scale.

The general catalog of the library now being installed, dictionary and classed, will contain entries for all books shelved in the departmental libraries. It will therefore, in a sense, constitute a union catalog of all the books in



the eighteen or twenty departmental libraries located on or near the campus of the University.

J. C. M. HANSON.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

The University of Illinois Library maintains a repertory (which by us is called a Union, or Depository, catalog), consisting of presumably complete sets of the printed cards of the John Crerar Library and the Library of Congress; the printed cards of Harvard University Library, so far issued; the cards of the Royal Library, Berlin, beginning Jan. 1, 1912; the cards for Belgian publications issued by the Brussels Institute, from 1906; and copies of any cards sent to the library by publishers or other bodies. The cards of the University of Chicago have been subscribed for. All the cards in this repertory are arranged in one author alphabet and are kept in the rooms of the catalog department.

This repertory is used chiefly as follows: (1) The catalogers make constant use of it as an aid in cataloging the current accessions of this library, and in recataloging sections of the library. For example, they order printed cards for use in all our own catalogs and shelf lists whenever such cards are available, and the presence of the repertory enables them to order Library of Congress and John Crerar cards by number rather than by author and title. (2) It is used by the order department in identifying editions, determining place of publication, etc. (3) It is used by other departments of the library occasionally; as for example, by the loan department in attempting to discover the location of a book wanted as an inter-library loan. (4) It is used by the faculty and students of the library school; and (5) occasionally by members of the university faculty and by their students who wish to obtain bibliographical information.

While the cost of maintaining the repertory is considerable, we think the money well spent, and it is likely that it will be augmented in size and scope. The problem of storage room as well as expense confronts us, but we have not yet reached the point where all its disadvantages and drawbacks taken together make us consider for an instant doing away with it or stopping its growth.

A set of the cards of the Concilium Bibliographicum covering the subjects of Paleontology, Biology, Microscopy and Zoology and

a set of the cards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are in the departmental library in the Natural History building. These two sets are kept separate and in classified order. They are used as subject indexes, and there is every indication that the professors most concerned in this use appreciate the presence of the cards.

Our public catalog of books may be looked upon as a union catalog, for the library maintains departmental and seminary libraries in various parts of the campus which have permanent collections of books, each with its own special catalog, but cards for all the books are in the catalog at the general library. However, we ourselves do not speak of our own catalog as a union catalog.

The "List of serials in the University of Illinois Library, together with those in other libraries in Urbana and Champaign," issued last fall, is a union catalog, and, of course, the library possesses similar lists issued for other localities. It also possesses the principal library catalogs issued in book form. These lists and catalogs are useful in making inter-library loans and in directing professors to the location of books not in the University Library. Our own list has caused an increase in requests from other libraries for the loan of volumes, and has attracted our attention to gaps and deficiencies in the library.

P. L. WINDSOR.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In the spring of 1904 the University of Michigan was granted a depository catalog by the Library of Congress. In the summer of the same year a complete set of the John Crerar Library cards was purchased. The latter came to us with red edges, but in order to further distinguish them from the Library of Congress cards we ran them through a printing press, adding in the lower left hand corner the words, "John Crerar Library." The cards were then alphabetized in with the Library of Congress cards. The cards issued by the Library of Congress for books in the Library of the Department of Agriculture were kept in the same alphabet, but were differentiated by having the edges coated with green ink and then burnished. Those for books in the Geological Survey were colored violet, while those from the War Department were colored blue. This work of coloring the edges

is done in the bindery, situated in the basement of the library, and is considered helpful in differentiating at a glance between the cards prepared at the Library of Congress and those only printed there. It sometimes explains differences in style of entry, without looking farther.

In the fall of 1904 we began the recataloging of the library on standard size cards, with the Library of Congress and John Crerar cards as a basis. In searching titles for recataloging it was decided to mark with a pencilled "M" in the upper left hand corner all Library of Congress cards of which we had ordered duplicates. If a John Crerar card could be used it was to be removed from the depository catalog, first, because the card had been paid for by us and we could use it in whatever way we cared to; and secondly, the idea was to have the union catalog (so far as it was not a depository catalog) supplement and not duplicate our own catalog.

The library had purchased a complete set of all the card publications of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and filed in the union catalog or repertory the author cards for such series as the annotated titles in English and American history. This served as a reminder to the catalogers that we had an annotated card for the book being "searched," and the cataloger was at liberty to remove this annotated card from the catalog. Cards issued by such publishers as Holt, Jacobs and Longmans have also been filed in the repertory catalog, but have been found to be of comparatively little use. Duplicates being constantly received, extra copies have sometimes served as memoranda to send to members of the faculty with notices of new books.

The library has subscribed to the cards issued by the Royal Library of Berlin from the beginning, but only recently have these cards been filed. It may be of interest to other librarians to know that while these German cards themselves cost us approximately \$130, filing them first in one alphabet and then into the larger alphabet of the repertory cost us a little more than twice as much as the cards themselves, and necessitated the extension of the card cabinets by one sixty-tray case. Thus, the total cost of the Berlin Library cards up to the present date, including housing, has amounted to approximately \$500. It being

impossible to find a good color by which to differentiate the edges of these cards from the other series, we ran them through the printing press and put the caption "Royal Library, Berlin," in blue ink in the upper right hand corner. Something of this sort would be necessary in any library if the cards were to be filed with any of our American series, if for no other reason than to prepare the mind of the users against the shock of some of the differences in style of entry. Most of the conflict comes from the difference in practice in entering anonymous and institutional publications.

A most welcome addition to this repertory catalog is the series of cards recently begun by the Harvard University Library. Naturally, these would be of the greatest interest to a university library, and we are ordering as many of the titles for use in our recataloging as we can use. The absence of collation in the case of books containing less than 100 pages is not considered a very serious drawback, as this can be added by the typewriter wherever thought to be necessary.

The recent acquisition of a multigraph enables us not only to make better cards for books for which we cannot secure printed cards, but also gives us an opportunity to secure by exchange similar multigraphed titles from the University of Illinois, and other institutions. We have just made arrangements to send one copy of each multigraphed card to the John Crerar Library for its union catalog, and two to the Library of Congress. Doubtless we shall find other uses for additional copies of these multigraphed cards.

The labor of filing the cards in this repertory costs between five and six hundred dollars a year, or about one per cent. of our library income. Most of the work is done by student assistants at fifteen cents per hour, although much of the revision is done by a regular member of the catalog division. Hitherto we have been able to secure printed cards for about 60 per cent. of our books. With the advent of the Harvard cards we expect a considerable increase in this percentage.

The total present equipment for housing this repertory consists of thirteen cabinets of seven hundred and eighty trays. We expect to add about sixty trays a year. How long we can accommodate this catalog in its pres-

ent easily accessible position near the delivery desk depends upon the cataloging activities of the contributing libraries, and the growth of our own public catalog, which is located immediately in front of our delivery desk and will soon be disputing the right of way with its bulkier neighbor. It is hoped that when the building is enlarged we can extend the adjacent periodical room and so move the repertory catalog into the room now occupied by current periodicals. That the catalog is worth making special provision for is the firm conviction of the present library administration.

In addition to its usefulness as an aid in securing printed cards, the repertory is most helpful in reference work. Questions about the title of a book not in the University Library, the bibliography of a particular author, the name of the publisher of some book asked for, or the location of a special work wanted as an interlibrary loan—all these cause us to go constantly to this catalog, our best bibliographical aid.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

#### YALE UNIVERSITY

The Yale catalog includes cards for several seminary or departmental libraries, such as the Historical Seminary, Linonian & Brothers Library, Hammond Laboratory, and Classical Club. Certain periodicals and society publica-

tions of other libraries are also listed here, as those of New Haven Free Public Library, New Haven Colony Historical Society, Connecticut Historical Society for Insane, Day Missions Library. A union list of engineering publications taken in the libraries of New Haven has been printed.

In the same room with the catalog is our alphabetical file, including Library of Congress cards, John Crerar cards, Harvard cards, and German dissertation cards. Still other files in the same room are devoted to A. L. A. cards for current periodicals, and to the Concilium Bibliographicum cards.

These card catalogs are often used by readers when the book desired is not in the Yale Library; and they are invaluable both to the library staff and to readers in looking up data concerning works, as well as of assistance in telling where a work can be obtained.

The John Crerar, Harvard, and German dissertation cards are removed from the file and put into the Yale catalog when they serve for books in our own library; duplicates of Library of Congress, John Crerar, and Harvard cards are purchased to use as author, subject, added entry cards, and also for shelf cards. If Yale does not have the edition called for by the John Crerar, Harvard, or German card, the card is kept in file with the Library of Congress cards.

J. C. SCHWAB.

## SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY PLANNING

By EDWARD L. TILTON

PROPER library planning may now be called a science, since it is possible to formulate certain rules which, if carefully followed, will produce a methodical and rational result; it is likewise an art, since it calls for a skilful and systematic arrangement of means for the attainment of some desired end. The combination will produce a construction both practical and æsthetic.

The principles involved require the accommodation of the greatest number of readers or patrons under hygienic conditions, and with due care for their comfort; for the housing of the maximum number of books and contents, and for an æsthetic expression of the building's purpose, both within and with-

out. These principles are fundamental, and are applicable to all libraries; they are likewise sufficiently flexible to admit the inclusion of any new discovery which may develop better arrangements as the science advances. The method of procedure is simple: Given a certain appropriation, not over eighty per cent. should be devoted to the construction, including heating and lighting, and 20 per cent. to 22 per cent. to equipment, furniture and fees. The following formula will apply:

$$x = \frac{0.80a}{bc}, \text{ in which } (x) \text{ equals the size of}$$

\* 28% is a closer approximation, but 80% is taken for easy figuring to demonstrate the theory. See the tabulation near the end of this article.

plan in square feet; (a) equals the appropriation; (b) equals the cost of construction per cubic foot, which for a fireproof building might range from twenty-five to forty cents, and for a non-fireproof building from fifteen to thirty cents, depending upon various local conditions, including prevailing rates of wages and materials; (c) equals the height of the building, measured from basement floor level to top of roof if flat, or half up the slope of the roof if pitched; the height of a basement and one-story building is about 30 feet, and basement and two-story building 40 to 45 feet.

To apply the formula concretely, let us assume the appropriation (a) to be \$150,000, eighty per cent. of which would be \$120,000. If a fireproof two-story and basement library be required, (b) would equal, say, 30 cents, and (c) 40 feet, or bc would equal 1200, which, divided into (0.80a), \$120,000, would give a resultant (x) of 10,000 square feet, which would permit of a building 100 x 100 feet, 80 x 125, or similar proportions, in deciding which the shape of the lot might be a factor.

With the total appropriation of \$150,000, we should endeavor to house 150,000 volumes (or one dollar per volume), and to accommodate 300 readers (at \$500 each), allowing a maximum of 30 square feet per seat; this would require 9000 square feet of floor space for the various rooms destined for the use of readers, such as reading, reference, children, periodical, newspaper and such special rooms as the librarian may demand for medical and historical collections, club rooms, etc.

The 150,000 volumes may be distributed, allotting approximately 100,000 to the stacks and 50,000 to shelving throughout the various reading rooms. The size of the stack may be determined by dividing the 100,000 volumes by 20, which gives 5000 square feet for a tier of seven shelves, and allows sufficient space for aisles and gangways; this 5000 square feet may be arranged in two or more tiers, as the exigencies of the case demand, giving 2500 square feet if in two tiers of seven shelves each, 1250 if in four tiers, etc. When possible, it is well to allow 20 per cent. leeway to these figures, in order to avoid close stacking and to give some free shelf space. Several advantages are gained by keeping the stacks below the level of the first floor, as in the new Springfield, Mass., Library, and the

Somerville, Mass., Library, thereby leaving the valuable main floor space free for readers and reference shelving. In the latter building the stacks are not to extend to an outside wall, but to be lighted by "second light" through glazed partitions, leaving the periphery of the building free for reading rooms. This idea is also applicable to stacks extending vertically through the building, and has several decided advantages. Darkness is better for books than direct sunlight, and an interior stack may be readily ventilated.

A plan to be economical and well laid out, should have a minimum space devoted to corridors and stairways, and a maximum space for library purposes. In "monumental" libraries recently constructed, only 50 per cent. of the ground area is available for library use, the remainder being given up to walls, halls and "circulation." In the Springfield Library the similar proportions on the main floor are 85 per cent. and 15 per cent.

In the imaginary problem under consideration, with its 10,000 square feet, we can assume, therefore, that 8500 square feet of the main floor may be divided so as to allow, say, for the delivery room 500 square feet; for reading rooms, open shelf rooms for fiction, reference and other rooms as the librarian may designate, 8000 square feet. The basement may need to accommodate heating and mechanical plant besides stack space, which will reduce somewhat the residuum to be assigned to newspaper rooms, lecture room and work rooms for receiving, unpacking, binding, etc. The second floor's available area may also be less than that of the main floor, owing to possible light wells.

The available areas may, therefore, approximate: basement, 6500 square feet; main floor, 8500; second floor, 5000; or a grand total of 20,000 square feet, to be apportioned among the various departments possibly as follows:

Delivery room.....	500
Several rooms for readers' use.....	9000
Stack.....	3000
Catalog and work rooms.....	2500
Librarian and staff rooms.....	2500
Lecture room.....	1050
Collections, etc.....	1450

The lecture room, unless usable for other purposes, is apt to make the least return, and should not, therefore, be too large. For a building to cost \$150,000, the lecture room might be limited to 150 seats, which at 7 square feet, will require 1050 square feet to

allow for proper aisles; the height to ceiling should be not less than 12 feet, making 12,600 cubic feet, and at 30 cents (the cubic foot cost of our building) will represent \$3780 as the amount invested in the lecture room; and since such a room may not be used throughout the year more than twenty times, it makes the "rental" of the room approximately \$189 for each time of service; if used 40 times, the "rental" is \$94.50, exclusive of the expense of light, heat and janitor's labor. This showing proves that unless a lecture room is to be used three or four times a week, it is an expensive room, and therefore it is better economy to hire a hall in the neighborhood for lectures or entertainments likely to attract large audiences.

The working space and rooms should be ample to insure the proper running of the machinery of administration. Comfortable quarters for the staff, including rest room, locker room and kitchenette, will yield better returns in efficiency and library results than those obtained from a disproportionate lecture room. A good librarian and an efficient staff are as essential to a library as a competent president and faculty are to a college, and it is equally important to maintain an *esprit de corps* and an *esprit d'ouvrage* if the public are to receive adequate return for their financial and spiritual investment. To insure a continuation of such "dividends," the humanistic element should be considered, with a solicitude at least equal to that accorded to the machinery of a steamship.

The comfort and convenience of the public are enhanced by the proper location, arrangement and design of the reading room. The collaboration of librarian and architect are here vitally requisite. The size and shape of any reading room can best be determined by plotting out the furniture. The tables should be spaced five feet apart and equally distant from the walls of the room. The details are too diverse to enlarge upon here, since the individual preferences of the librarian and the requirements differ with every locality. But a fundamental condition applicable to every case is that of maintaining a reasonable pro rata cost per reader accommodated. In our supposititious problem, we have allowed 9000 square feet for reading and ancillary rooms to accommodate 300 readers at 30 square feet for each. The appropriation being \$150,000, makes each of the 300 seatings represent \$500 outlay.

In "monumental" libraries before referred to, the pro rata cost per reader exceeds \$2000, and in several cases, as at Boston, New York and elsewhere, \$3000. In other words, less than one-half or one-third of the outlay would suffice for library purposes, and the remainder is expended for monumental effects and often to the detriment of the library work, since it introduces two conflicting elements. Aesthetic effort expended upon ceilings and walls is naturally intended to attract admiration and to make the rooms become a magnet for visitors, whereas the primary intent of a reading room is to give tranquillity and a feeling of quiet sequestration from curious crowds. It is as illogical to adorn a reading room with beautiful frescoes as it would be to install in it a picture gallery and expect the readers to be undisturbed by those surging through to view the paintings. In Bates Hall, Boston, which resembles a beautiful "*Salle des pasperdus*," signs at the entrances request visitors not to pass beyond; the beauty of the hall attracts conflictingly with its real object as a quiet laboratory. Extra enrichment and decoration might better be confined to delivery room, vestibules and stairways, where motion and commotion are to be expected. This does not exclude from the rest of the building handsome proportions and beautiful tints, but does preclude expensive outlay, which nullifies rather than enhances the workableness of the "silence" rooms.

The lighting of the library is of paramount importance, and to accomplish a satisfactory result it is well to follow the schoolhouse requirements and make the glass area of reading rooms equal to 20 per cent. of their floor areas. The light from the windows will be effective in the room for a distance equal to about one and one-half times the height of the top of window from the floor. Ceiling lighting will be advisable for spaces not properly illumined by the windows. Artificial illumination is usually and preferably secured by some electric system. The carbon lamp is yielding to the Tungsten lamp, owing to the increased economy secured by its greater power at less wattage. The amount of light required may be roughly figured at one watt (Tungsten lighting) for each square foot of floor area. The main floor of our building, with its 10,000 square feet, will therefore require for proper illumination enough lamps to yield 10,000 watts. If 30-watt lamps be used,



there will be a total of 333 lamps, and if 3 lamps be used to each fixture, there will be 111 outlets; and if each circuit of 12 lamps has a switch, there will be 28 switch outlets, or a total of 139 outlets, at an approximate cost of \$5 each, or \$695 for the main floor. It is not necessary, however, to have so many switches, since most of the circuits can be controlled directly from the panel board. This \$695 may be reduced to terms per cubic foot. The main floor, with 10,000 square feet, may be assumed to have a height of 15 feet, or 150,000 cubic feet, which, divided into \$695, give .46, or less than one-half cent per cubic foot. The total cubage of our building, including basement and second stories, being 400,000, will require on above basis \$1940 to cover the expense of the wiring for lamps. The panel boards for the several circuits in the reading rooms are best located near the delivery desk, within easy reach of the attendant librarian.

In addition to the electric light wiring, proper allowances must be made for an interior telephone system and public telephone connections; for call bells, for standard clock system and watchman's clock, for electric book lifts, for all of which in the building under consideration we may set aside \$4500.

The heating of the library is usually accomplished by a steam system. The number of square feet of radiation may be calculated by the Mills formula of  $2-20-200$ ; that is, the sum of the glass area, divided by 2; the solid wall area by 20, and the cubical feet content of the room by 200. For example, the building we are assuming covers 10,000 square feet, by 40 feet in height, or 400,000 cubic feet; the glass area equals 2000 square feet (or 20 per cent. of floor area); the wall area equals the periphery of the building ( $120 + 80 + 120 + 80$ ), 400 lineal feet by 40 feet height, or 16,000 square feet, less the 2000 feet of glass, or 14,000 square feet. The following

formula will apply:  $x = \frac{ga}{2} + \frac{wa}{20} + \frac{cc}{200}$ , in which  $x$  equals the square foot of radiation required;  $ga$  equals glass area of windows and ceiling lights;  $wa$  equals solid wall area;  $cc$  equals cubical contents. Applying this formula to the above figures, we obtain the following result:  $\frac{2000}{2} + \frac{14,000}{20} + \frac{400,000}{200} = 3700$  square feet of radiation. If the radiation

be concealed behind shelving or seats, it should be increased by about  $\frac{1}{3}$ , or, say, 1200 square feet, giving a total of 4900 square feet, to which add 25 per cent. for supply and return pipes, and another 25 per cent. for reserve power in boiler, or 50 per cent. of 4900 equals 2450, giving a grand total of 7350 square feet, which indicates the requisite boiler rating. The cost of this will approximate 75 cents per foot, or \$5512.50 for heating the building. An additional percentage of radiation should be allowed for walls on north sides and for ceilings under flat roofs, but 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. of the total appropriation should cover the expense of heating by "direct" steam system.

The mechanical ventilation in an ordinary library building may be limited to the lecture room, and a possible small amount in the shape of "direct-indirect" for certain of the reading rooms, the cost of which would approximate 25 cents additional, or \$1837.50, entailing a total estimate for heating and ventilating of \$7350, or one dollar per foot of the sum above. A "plenum" system for the entire building is expensive to operate, and experience shows that when installed the use of the fan is apt to be soon discontinued. The writer has arranged a simple system, first tried at Cleveland and since installed in many buildings, by which the radiators or coils are concealed back of insulated shelving and supplied with openings at floor and at top of cases to permit the circulation of air. When the shelving runs beneath windows, either high or low, there is an opportunity to arrange an effective method of ventilation by opening the window slightly and inserting a deflector. Even with closed windows there is a continual circulation of the room air engendered by the spaces containing radiation between walls and back of shelving, which act like flues. A variation of this scheme was tried by the writer in a Philadelphia branch library.

The furniture will consist of delivery or charging counter, catalog cases, bulletin boards, tables, chairs, shelving and the various items of equipment for the rooms devoted to periodical, newspapers, fine arts and special collections, as well as the suite for the librarian and staff; for the cataloging and work rooms, and for the lecture room.

Our building, as before stated, is intended



to accommodate 300 readers, and for convenience we can assume the tables will be the standard 3 x 5 size for four persons, making a total of 75 tables and 300 chairs. The 50,000 volumes to be distributed throughout rooms will need about 1000 feet of bookcases, 5 shelves high in children's room and 7 shelves high elsewhere, and will cost about \$3500. Metal shelving can be installed for nearly the same price.

The stacks form an important adjunct to the library. As before indicated, the amount of stack required may be calculated by multiplying the square feet area of the stack room by 20 volumes if but one tier of seven shelves be required; by 40 if two tiers be required, and so on. Conversely, if we wish to know the size stack room necessary to house 100,000 volumes in one tier seven shelves high, we divide by 20, giving 5000 square feet; for two tiers divide by 40, giving 2500 square feet; for three tiers, divide by 60, giving 1667 square feet, and so on. Metal stack construction is an invention of recent years, and its rapid development has kept pace with the modern library demands. There are several makes of metal stacks upon the market, each claiming to have special features of superiority over its competitors. The system originally conceived by Dr. Bernard R. Green, and installed in the Library of Congress, has since, from time to time, been improved and used in buildings where the conditions imposed heavy loadings of superimposed tiers of floors, and also where compactness, as well as strength, was a desideratum. The weight of each tier of stacks, with its complement of books, may be figured at 125 pounds to the

square foot. The cost may be roughly computed at \$2 per square foot of stack room for each tier, or 10 cents per volume.

To summarize the foregoing, we can subdivide the \$150,000 appropriation under the following heads:

General construction, exclusive of heating and electric work.....	72½
Heating work with limited ventilation.....	4
Electric work.....	1¾
	<hr/>
	78%
Stacks.....	7½
Furniture.....	6
Lighting fixtures.....	2
Contingencies.....	.00½
Architect.....	6
	<hr/>
	100%

After analyzing and proportioning the various elements of the plan as indicated, the architect's skill should be invoked to produce an artistic building. The scientific or mathematical consideration of the problem resembles the human skeleton, which is similar in child and adult, black, white and red men, but the flesh covering may over one be beautiful and over another be the reverse.

A module, approximately 12 feet, will be found to produce a good relation between solids and openings. For our building of 125 feet by 80 feet, there is no common denominator, so we can modify the dimensions to 129 feet 10 inches by 77 feet 5¾ inches, which will also produce 10,000 square feet, and give 10 modules to the front and 6 modules to the sides of 12 feet 10¾ inches.

It is not possible to give more than general hints in an article of this description, since there are many ramifications which lead off into various refinements which make for economy of plan and expression in design.

## THE BOSTON CO-OPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAU

By THOMAS J. HOMER, *of the Massachusetts Bar*

AMIDST the multifarious complexities of modern life (the writer is painfully conscious of the familiar ring of his opening phrase), the need for labor-saving devices is manifest and urgent. So far as the current printed record of the advancement of knowledge is concerned, one of the chief of these devices is, of course, the subject index, which, in theory at least, expeditiously renders available to the

inquirer the published output, or the bulk of it, on a given subject, to the extent of the material dealt with. To the general reader (in the United States) probably the most familiar example of the subject index, in book form, is Poole's Index to periodical literature; and it is worth noting, with reference to the reach back into the past of this extensive work, that some articles published more than a century ago purport to be here indexed.

The accumulations of current information

A paper read before the Special Libraries Association at its annual meeting, in Ottawa, July 1, 1912.

nowadays are tremendous, and within the last twenty years or so several indices (or undertakings of like nature), of large proportions, have been initiated and carried on in this country or in Europe.

A very impressive enterprise whose subject index is one of its leading characteristics is the famous "International catalogue of scientific literature" (London), whose annual issues have been appearing for about ten years, in seventeen main divisions of scientific knowledge, each division being covered by a separate series of publications.

Another organization, possibly not so well known here as the "International catalogue," but whose operations exist upon a yet more comprehensive scale, is the *Institut International de Bibliographie* (Brussels), whose plans and processes make for "the organization of the literature of the world." Its card catalog or principal card catalog (*Répertoire Bibliographique Universel*) is said to have contained, at the beginning of 1905, 2,658,000<sup>†</sup> subject entries; and in 1911 this huge aggregation is said to have totalled about 10,000,000 cards, consisting mainly of two series, (1) of subjects, and (2) of authors.

Among other large European index projects may be mentioned certain closely affiliated international institutes for the bibliography of social science, of technology, and of legal science, which (and perhaps one or more kindred institutes for other subjects) have their headquarters in Berlin, and have, at least to some extent, branches or national sections in several other countries. An example of a national section or manifestation of one of these institutes, the *Internationales Institut für Techno-Bibliographie*, is doubtless the International Institute of Technical Bibliography (London), which publishes "Engineering abstracts," now in its third year of publication. (And the "Bibliography of social science," "Journal of the International Institute of Social Bibliography," merely one of six editions "in the English, German, French, Italian, Russian and Hungarian languages," is now distributed in the United States by the University of Chicago Press as publishing agent.)

A few enterprises (or sections of enterprises), believed to be current and more or

less similar to those above mentioned, are very informally indicated:

UNITED STATES. Engineering index annual; Index medicus; The magazine subject index; The readers' guide to periodical literature.

ENGLAND. Science abstracts; The subject index in course of publication by the Trustees of the British Museum, relating to accessions of modern works.

BELGIUM. *Institut Technique Industriel*, whose "organe officiel" is the *Revue de l'Ingénieur et Index Technique*.

FRANCE. *Institut du Mois Scientifique et Industriel*‡ (8 rue Nouvelle, Paris).

Into an august company of enterprises such as these, most of which, presumably, live, move, and have their being, suffused in an atmosphere of colossal subject indices, enters the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau, its subject index to be as the very breath of its nostrils, calm in the confidence of youth; to the untutored gaze a lilliputian, and yet potentially, perhaps, a giant. This association, indeed, plans to operate as its cardinal appliance a locally intensified subject index, and that it may acquire such, the project is that it shall assemble, classify, coördinate, set in order for prompt availability when needed, the specific locations of the sources and supplies of information in Boston and vicinity, whether, in any case, such information is published or unpublished, whether it has been formally recorded or exists merely in the brain of an able-minded individual. If the durability of long-leaf pine for cross arms of telephone poles is under investigation, are not the views of the experienced expert in the construction of outside telephone equipment of explicit value, even though they may never have been wrought into the printed record of human achievement?

As this bureau, whatever its future possibilities, is still but an infant industry, I must assume that there are many here to whom it is little more than a name, and for whose en-

‡ The writer considers that the following descriptions are of interest, but his information about them is so meager that he can only note them as possibly indicative of current undertakings:

FRANCE. *Association de bibliographie et de documentation scientifique, industrielle et commerciale*.

GERMANY. *Deutsches Zeitungs-Archiv*.

† See an article in the *Library Assistant* for March, 1912.

lightenment a brief description of its formation and operation will not be out of place.

The Boston Coöperative Information Bureau is a clearing-house for information, whose chief aim is to put the seeker for information into touch with the possessor of it. Its headquarters are temporarily, through the courtesy of Stone & Webster, in the library department of their Boston offices.\* It is attempting gradually to build up an index of local sources and supplies of general and special information of all kinds. In its *Bulletin* no. 2 (April-May, 1912), it is described as "A voluntary association of persons and organizations for mutual assistance in the ascertainment of sources and supplies (generally local) of information, whether these exist in printed or written form, or simply as mental equipment, and whether rendered available by purchase, or by loan or gift." These words relating to purchase, loan, or gift, suggest by implication that when the bureau has connected the seeker for information with a person who claims to be the possessor of it, or with a person to whom the bureau deems that the query may be appropriately referred, it has done its part (unless it should learn that the reference was unsuccessful), and that the terms for the transfer of the information remain to be arranged between the two parties most closely concerned.

There appear to be at least two current trans-Atlantic enterprises more or less analogous to the Boston bureau. One is the recently established international organization known as *Die Brücke* (The Bridge), named from its purporting (the writer supposes) to afford a method of world inter-communication, for instance, between a seeker and a possessor of information, or between one investigator and another. The president of *Die Brücke* is Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipzig. Its headquarters are in Munich (30 Schwindstrasse). Apropos of this undertaking, Mr. Eugene F. McPike, of Chicago, has interestingly written in an English periodical that "the serious investigator to-day no longer rests content with printed literature. Students of all subjects must eventually find some

means of getting into communication with others interested in the question at issue." The other of the two enterprises above alluded to is the Information and Agency Bureau of London, J. W. Shaw, director.

A few words on the evolution of the Boston project. The energetic librarian of the Stone & Webster establishment in Boston, Mr. G. W. Lee, having found that it was useful to record for reference the several special qualifications of some of the experts connected with the Stone & Webster organizations, so that such qualifications might be rendered available, and might be resorted to with the utmost promptness, as calls for them should arise, concluded that a classed catalog of the sources and supplies of information, scattered at large throughout Boston (at first, perhaps, of that information especially which is lodged in the mental equipment of Boston's engineering experts) would be highly serviceable to the community. (Let me note that an undertaking having some points of resemblance to the one under consideration existed for a brief period in Boston a number of years ago.) In Mr. Lee's case, an opinion duly formed on a matter within the scope of his tireless energy is often followed by constructive endeavor; and so it is that for some years past he has cherished and fostered this project until at last the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau is an accomplished fact, and, in an unpretentious way, is concretely at work. In 1911 considerable progress was made, and early in 1912 a voluntary organization was effected, sufficiently formal for present operations; and a number of persons well known for their intellectual or administrative ability have publicly approved the enterprise. The bureau has published two bulletins, and from no. 2 (April-May) I have noted the following list of chiefs of divisions:

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian, Boston Public Library, *General works*. William C. Lane, librarian, Harvard University Library, *Philosophy*. Mary M. Pillsbury, librarian, General Theological Library, *Religion*. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, State Library (Mass.), *Sociology*. James Geddes, Jr., Professor of Romance Languages, Boston University, *Philology*. Alfred C. Lane, Professor of Geology, Tufts College, *Natural Science*. Robert P. Bigelow [the president of the bureau], libra-

\* Since the beginning of August the service (or information) headquarters have been with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

rian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *Useful Arts*. Morris Carter, librarian, Museum of Fine Arts (Boston), *Fine Arts*. Worthington C. Ford, editor, Massachusetts Historical Society, *History*. (The chair of *Literature* is technically vacant.)

There are three classes of the members of the bureau:

- (1) Those who merely coöperate;
- (2) Those who merely subscribe;
- (3) Those who both coöperate and subscribe.

As a person joins the bureau either as a coöperator or as a subscribing coöperator, he usually states the special topics upon which he either feels that he is, or is considered to be, well informed or qualified to be referred to. In this way a substantial index of resources in this vicinity, for information on a variety of subjects, is being gradually built up, each registered topic being accompanied by reference to the person or persons purporting to be qualified to deal with questions arising concerning it. This index is of course the bureau's most interesting feature. Through it the bureau hopes to perform its most distinctive service, namely, to supplement the reference departments of libraries, by connecting seekers for information with results of investigations, and with many other accretions of knowledge, so recent as not yet to have been published even in the current periodicals—and with many matters, indeed, which may for an indefinite period be left unpublished.

The index of resources is, however, far from complete. (Some might say, perhaps, that it is little more than begun.) If the service of the bureau is to be brought in the not distant future to the notable efficiency of which it is potentially capable, the writer submits that this index should go on, that this immense inventory should press forward, comprehensively, without waiting for the development of the coöperative phase of the matter.

This discursive paper has been quite long enough. Suffice it to record, in closing, that the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau, with its registration of already more than four hundred topics, and with its roll of already more than one hundred members, is in operation, and is, apparently, giving reasonable satisfaction to those who apply to it.

## THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A DOCUMENT LIBRARIAN

BY WILLIAM R. REINICK, *Chief of the Department of Public Documents, Free Library of Philadelphia*

THE heretofore despised documents are now beginning to receive the recognition which should have been accorded them many years ago; but undoubtedly this lack of appreciation was, and is at the present time, caused by the difficulty of obtaining them, and the careless manner in which many of them are published, a source of irritation to the reader and difficulty to the cataloger.

But if one will try to overcome these difficulties, he will be amply repaid by the wealth of information which he will find hidden among documents. All statements based upon facts generally take their authority from official publications, the author of almost every reference book feeds upon their statements, and often before the expensive reference book has been received from the publisher the official reports of another year are in the library.

I shall endeavor to point out some of the difficulties, and hope at the present meeting, some headway may be made toward uniformity.

*Obtaining Documents.*—This, from the librarian's standpoint, is the most difficult part of the document work. In some states, all the publications are distributed by the state librarian, or the Secretary of State, while in other states, part are forwarded by the above-named officers, and the rest are under the charge of the various departments making the reports. Again, we write to the state librarian for certain reports, and are informed that his quota is only for libraries in his state, or that they are only sent in exchange for other publications. In other cases, we write directly to the department, and sometimes the report is received from the department or the request is referred to the proper officer. In many cases this writing to the department brings down the vengeance of the state librarian, but on account of the lack of knowledge as to the manner in which the publications are distributed, we have no other alternative. And, furthermore, the state librarian often makes a shipment at infrequent intervals, and the library receives the reports some months after being issued, which brings the adverse criticism of the reader, who cannot understand why there should be a delay.

Some departments send their reports to the newspapers as soon as issued. The next day someone is likely to come in and ask for the report noted in the newspaper, and when told that the report will not be received for some time, say, that it might be well for the librarian to attend to business; but, of course,

Read before the National Association of State Libraries, Ottawa, June 29, 1912.

nothing better could be expected from persons holding a political position.

The library writes to a department, requesting that its name be placed on the mailing list to receive future publications; but a change of officers taking place, all mailing lists are often thrown into the waste-basket, and unless the library keeps constantly writing it will not receive the current publications. One time we are asked to pay for documents wanted, and the next time two copies are received gratis. Again, we write for certain publications, but receive, instead, all duplicates (perhaps two or three numbers of each), making one think that a messenger counts the number requested and picks up the first book which he comes to.

This may be caused by the various dates on the publications. One date is placed on the binding, another on the title page, and upon reading the letter of transmittal, a third date is likely to be found; or the title page gives a single year, giving the impression that it is an annual report; while the introduction shows that the report is for the fiscal year. The library having checked up the correct term, the one who has charge of the distribution uses the year on the binding or title page, or *vice versa*.

**Series.**—The numbering of reports constituting a series seems too often done in a haphazard way. The names of the titles of the series are changed without notice; publications are marked simply with numbers on them, with nothing to designate whether they are bulletins, reports, etc.; or document marked "Bulletin No. 36," is received, and upon writing for the first 35 numbers, we are told that the first 35 were issued without numbers, necessitating the searching for the unnumbered reports, and after numbering, recataloging.

**Bindings.**—The reports are, oftentimes, published in colors which are painful for the eye to look upon. One year the report is published separately, next included with a number of others, and the third year again published as a separate publication. Covers, plates or signatures are often hanging by a thread.

**Printing.**—Often the articles are published as reprints and paged, with nothing to designate that they are reprints. Again, reports are printed by another than the state printer, with nothing in the imprint to state that it is a state document, or there may be no imprint whatever. Then we receive reprints of an article in a magazine, with nothing to tell whether it is an official document or simply being sent by the author who happens to be a state official.

**Titles.**—Volumes are received having one title stamped on the back and quite a different one on the title page. Another is marked a preliminary report, and sometimes after a report called a second annual report is received, with no mention that the preliminary report was the first annual report. Titles of com-

missions, series, boards, etc., are constantly changing, but no slip is enclosed telling you that the tenth annual report of the Board of Agriculture is the continuation of that of the Board of Horticulture. Sometimes only the year of the report is stamped on the back of the volume, and this is often wrong. The table of contents gives one title, while the one above the article is different. Three or four different serial numbers are given, or the volume numbers are incorrect.

**Size.**—The greatest diversity as to the size of the publications is found. One number is two by three inches or feet, another is six inches wide and five feet long, etc., making it simply impossible to bind them or shelve them properly together.

**Indexes and contents.**—Often no list of papers is printed, no title is given to addresses to help guide one as to the subject in cataloging, and, as a rule, the indexes are useless.

**Now for the public.**—There is the reader who wants the typewriters to copy forty or fifty pages of printed matter at once, and becomes indignant when told that the machines are used for cataloging, and not for private work; or there is the man who rages because he is annoyed by the click of the machine; the masher who comes in and stares at the assistants by the hour, finds out their names and sends them postal cards; the school children, who endeavor to see how much noise they can make; or the man who, after insisting upon seeing a publication which has just been received, but has not been cataloged, necessitating quite a search to locate it, goes to sleep while holding the document upside down.

Of course, we are all familiar with the persons who search for genealogies or pensions, and exclaim against the government when they find that the person whose record they are looking up has been hanged or has deserted from the army; the persons who insist upon correcting the official data with pen and ink; those who come in and ask for information which will require a search, and who thank you when told to call next day, but fail to appear; those who speak of the neglect of the chief if one volume of a series is not in the library; also, those who want to see a report before it is issued, and insist that they are right, even after being shown the last report, the term of which does not expire for some months hence, or insist on being allowed to take home reports which are in daily use, and say that we should have duplicate copies of all reports; the person who refuses to receive a copy bound in red, because they had previously used one bound in green, or claim that the report, two inches in thickness, handed to him in answer to his request, is not the one, because he was told that it was only a few pages, or the patron who expects the assistant to read the article and note where he may find some insignificant term.

We know that documents contain material



which is of great value, and which would appeal to everyone of intelligence and to those engaged in every line of business. But in order to bring out this recognition, it will first be necessary to adopt a uniform system of publication and distribution, so as to avoid loss of time searching for data, which the business man of to-day cannot afford.

Speaking of myself, having had twenty years' experience in document work, and being fully conversant with conditions which hamper us in our efforts to obtain recognition from the public, in our endeavor to show the true value of these publications, I hope that before this meeting is adjourned that a committee will be appointed to examine the present state laws relating to the manner of printing state documents and the mode of distribution, and which will draft a uniform law which each state librarian or the official who has now charge of the documents may present to the proper committee of the legislature of his state, to be made into a law of the state.

Let us cease to think that our way of dealing with these questions is perfection, drop any petty jealousies that may arise from time to time, all work for the adoption of a uniform system that will crown our efforts with success, and bring due recognition of our endeavors, already too long delayed.

#### THE SERVICE OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY TO THE CITY GOVERNMENT

THE latest development of the legislative reference idea is the Municipal Reference Library as now conducted by several cities, including Baltimore, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Louis.

Beginning in 1901 with the establishment of the Legislative Reference Department at Madison, Wis., the idea has spread until now a score or more of the states are conducting bureaus for furnishing information to the legislative bodies, and the work is being taken up by the cities with much enthusiasm. Besides these cities just named as already having such libraries, similar work is done in Chicago by the city statistician, who is in charge of a Municipal Reference Library, in Newark, by the city clerk, who conducts a Bureau of Statistical Information, and in New York City and Philadelphia, where the Public Library and the Free Library, respectively, are establishing municipal branches in their city halls. The Oakland Free Library has a Municipal Reference Department that furnishes municipal information, which will be moved into rooms provided for it in the new City Hall, when that structure is completed. The city of San Francisco has just established a Municipal Reference Department in charge of the deputy city clerk, and Buffalo is considering the advisability of establishing such a department as a branch of the Public Library.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh are also considering the proposition.

The Municipal Reference Library of St. Louis has been in operation since Oct. 23, 1911, and is the first library of its kind established as a regular branch of a public library system. The branch is located on the second floor of the City Hall, and was established in accordance with a concurrent resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly, Jan. 27, 1911. This body, feeling the need of some systematic method of getting information on legislative and administrative questions, passed the following resolution:

*Be it resolved*, by the Council of the City of St. Louis, the House of Delegates concurring therein, That the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Library be and they are hereby requested to establish with all convenient expedition, a branch of said library in the City Hall, to be known as the Municipal Reference Branch, to be located if possible upon the first or second floor of the City Hall and readily accessible to the houses of legislation;

And that the mayor, president of the Board of public improvements, and other appropriate officers of the city be and they are hereby requested to provide and assign proper quarters for said branch in the City Hall.

This branch is a library of a very special nature, its chief duty being to aid the men who make the city's laws; and it is conducted for purposes of municipal research and information. We see corporations and large business interests regularly employing experts to look after legislation affecting them, and it would seem only proper that the people also should provide their representatives with an officer qualified to help them.

It is a recognized fact that in legislative reference work our state libraries have a great future in their opportunity to serve the state legislators. So it is with our free city libraries. They have an excellent opportunity to be of service to the persons responsible for the legislative and administrative duties of our cities. Close relations between the city government and the city libraries through municipal reference branches is sure to bring equal advantage to all concerned.

The municipal reference librarian is something more than the term "librarian" generally implies. He is also a special investigator; that is, he does not merely furnish books and pamphlets, but takes the subjects regarding which officials are likely to make inquiries, studies them, collects all the information and data available and puts this material in compact and accessible shape for use by the busy official, who has not the time, even if he has the inclination, to read an extensive treatise.

The information contained in printed books is often out of date and of little practical value by the time it is received in such a library. Data and what has been well named "fugitive material" comprise the most valuable part of the collection of a municipal library. This consists of pamphlets, reports, court briefs, folders and clippings from newspapers and magazines. Then, very often, books and this



"fugitive material" must be supplemented by letters received in answer to inquiries and manuscript reports of experts who may be appealed to for information on important problems.

This material must be put in shape for the legislators or other city officials. They, as a rule, do not want a particular book or a folder of letters; they want the information in the shape of a digest setting forth the law, experiences, successes and failures of other cities. The material must be preserved and made available at a moment's notice to any inquirer. The charters, laws and ordinances of the home city and other cities, together with data, reports and statistics of other cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, must be kept. Such books, bills, documents and reports as comprise the collection must be readily available to anyone, special attention being given to all members of the city government.

Such a branch is not only a municipal reference library, but it is a public library in the same sense as the other branches of the system and is open to everyone. It is a clearing house for information and data on municipal affairs, and through it all the resources of the central library are at the disposal of persons making inquiry at the City Hall. By telephone communication and messenger service material at the main library can be put in use at the municipal branch in a very short time.

In St. Louis the collection and preservation of municipal data has been neglected up to the present time, and a great deal of official material has been wasted and destroyed for the lack of proper facilities for filing, cataloging and preserving such material. There formerly was no place in the City Hall where a member of the legislative body or the head of a city department could go for information showing what other cities were doing along certain lines.

The modern city has many complicated problems which can be correctly solved only after a careful study of the facts and experiences of other cities. For several years the Civic League of St. Louis supervised the collection and dissemination of information through books, pamphlets, lectures, addresses and replies. This experience emphasized the fact that the city needed some official whose duty it should be to collect, collate and furnish statistics and other data for the use of the officials of the city and the public at large.

The Public Library now gives the city such an officer in its Municipal Reference Branch. The head of the department is the branch librarian, who is under the authority of the librarian and the board of directors of the St. Louis Public Library. The branch is conducted and supported in the same manner as the other branch libraries of the system, and has received no special appropriations from the city except the initial outlay for equipping the room with tables, book-cases, desks and filing devices, although the Municipal Assembly may make appropriations in the future for

the extension of the work along the lines of special reports, indexes and the drafting of ordinances.

The confidence of the Civic League in the undertaking is indicated by the fact that this body has turned over to the library its valuable collection of books, pamphlets and other material.

The functions of the library are not restricted to any particular phase of the work. Any work, so long as it relates to the collection and distribution of data and information is considered within the province of the department. The principal work, of course, concerns municipal questions, and special efforts are always made to secure information for the officials who are responsible for the administration of the city's affairs. Just as great an effort is also made to furnish information to the general public, and the library is used extensively by the press, social, civic and improvement associations, both in and out of St. Louis.

It is not possible to set down in detail the work of the library, but the requests for information have been many and all receive equal consideration, whether they are trivial or important. By such treatment it is hoped to make regular clients of those once making inquiry, and the success of this policy is demonstrated by the fact that certain departments and persons now come regularly to the library for information.

The city Law Department, in drafting ordinances, and in other work, has often made use of material on file in the library. This department, in conjunction with the health commissioner, has used data and information collected from other cities on the question of the regulation of bakeries and confectioneries with special reference to the delivery and handling of bread. An ordinance based upon this information has been drafted, requiring the wrapping of bread and more sanitary conditions in the delivery of bakery products to containers outside buildings.

The probation officers, the police judges, the House of Delegates, the City Council, the Civic League, the People's League, the Park Commissioner, the Mayor and the Comptroller, all make regular use of the Municipal Reference Library.

Of great importance in this line of work is the answering of the many inquiries coming to the city officials from other cities asking for information concerning the municipal affairs and problems of our own city. In St. Louis, in days gone by, these inquiries, which generally come to the mayor but often to the heads of the city departments, generally received inadequate treatment. In cities not having municipal reference libraries they still receive such treatment. In St. Louis the Municipal Reference Library now acts as a bureau for answering all such inquiries, and already the Mayor, the Park Commissioner, the secretary of the Recreation Commission and the

City Register have adopted the policy of turning over to the librarian all requests for information coming to these departments. This plan guarantees prompt replies and economy in the work, as files of all replies are kept and are always available for future questionnaires. Close relations exist between the library and most of the city departments.

The library is following very closely the recommendations set forth in the conclusions reached by the committee of the National Municipal League appointed in 1909 to "report upon the feasibility and advisability of municipal reference libraries." The branch is under the control of the Public Library; it is located in the City Hall near the mayor's office and the houses of legislation; it is the exchange agency for city documents and is non-political and non-partisan.

No regular bulletin is issued as yet, but probably in the future the regular *Bulletin* of the Public Library will be printed during July and August, instead of discontinuing its publication as heretofore, and these numbers will be devoted to the Municipal Reference Branch.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM,

*Librarian, Municipal Reference Branch, St. Louis Public Library.*

#### THE LIBRARY VS. THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

If there are three words which this library would like to have applied to it in thought, written word or speech, they are sanity, accuracy and efficiency.

There is a peculiar need for sanity and accuracy in any work connected with the social evil and the white slave traffic. The problem is so overpowering in its relation to all phases of life, and the conditions resulting from it so terrible and wide-spread, that we must constantly be on guard lest a plain statement of facts develop into a sensational story for the yellowest of yellow journals.

The purpose of the American Vigilance Association is "to suppress and prevent commercialized vice and to promote the highest standard of public and private morals. To accomplish this purpose, the association will strive for the constant, persistent and absolute repression of prostitution and the passage and enforcement of laws, for the rescue and protection of girls and women, for the promotion of knowledge of the social evil, its effects and results, and for the circulation of the best literature regarding it."

Through its library and editorial department the association will give accurate information, and in such a way that it will be a real educational force in the formation of public opinion in regard to commercialized vice. For this specific purpose there is maintained at the eastern office in New York City a well-equipped specialized library, which has been collecting material for the past three years on the problems directly related to the social evil.

It has been proven that the subjects included

in the classification below are closely connected with the traffic in women, and therefore our field is broader than one would think at a cursory glance.

*Prostitution*—segregation, state regulation, white slave traffic.

*Recreation*—dance halls, amusement parks, playgrounds, etc.

*Economics*—wage problem—women, child labor, employment bureaus, etc.

*Housing*—bad conditions in tenements, congestion, etc.

*Family ethics*—marriage, divorce, etc., illegitimacy.

*Diseases (venereal)*—feeble-mindedness, degeneracy, insanity, etc., hospitals.

*Immigration*—protection of immigrants, dangers of transportation, etc.

*Liquor question*—saloons, Raines law hotels, dance halls, disorderly houses, etc.

*Criminal law*—federal and state laws, city ordinances, foreign law and ordinances, reports of chiefs of police, magistrates' courts, juvenile courts, district attorney's office.

*Decisions in*—disorderly house cases, white slave cases, record of convictions in white slave cases throughout the country.

*Police*—control of prostitution, methods, etc. Magistrates' courts, probation, etc.

*Custodial care*—penal and reformatory institutions, houses of detention, etc. State farms for women.

*Education with reference to sex*—biology, nature study, etc. Eugenics, heredity, etc.

The library will include in its activities:

*First*—The collection of all material in the form of books, pamphlets, leaflets, reports, papers, periodicals, newspaper clippings, etc., along the lines which meet ours at any one or several points.

*Second*—The sifting of material and the preparation of recommended lists of books for different purposes.

It will act as an agency for these books, so that they may be obtained here as well as from the publishers.

It will prepare annotated bibliographies.

*Third*—Inducing libraries throughout the country to put these books on their shelves.

*Fourth*—Conducting enquiries such as: The number of schools teaching sex hygiene, methods of instruction, etc. (under way); the number of cities where vice is segregated, etc. (completed); the relation of low wages to prostitution (under way).

*Fifth*—Loaning out material in duplicate to responsible persons.

*Sixth*—Working out a systematic method of communication with all organizations and institutions (schools, churches, social hygiene societies, etc.), which are doing any work on the social evil from any point of view.

*Seventh*—Preparation of a card file of information concerning cities (United States and foreign) for quick reference. This will enable a person to tell at a glance what present conditions are, and what references he may turn to for details.

*Eighth*—The library will act as a bureau of information where, either by correspondence or personal interview, various facts in connection with this work may be made clear, and laws and ordinances verified.

It is not within the scope of this brief article to enlarge upon any one phase of work, but your aid is solicited in carrying out the third item of our program, *i.e.*, inducing libraries throughout the country to put certain books on their shelves.

To tell the truth, the libraries have been fast asleep and, with the exception of one hundred or more, they have got to be aroused to the demand that is close upon them for a special kind of reading. Opportunities to be one of the centers for "safe and sane" literature on an exceedingly interesting topic—education with reference to sex—are either being completely ignored or passed by in ignorance of vital needs. Opportunities to supply information on the traffic in women, its causes and results, and methods of prevention, to citizens who are at last awakening to the hold this profitable business has on our towns and cities are being lost. Worse than this, we have a strong prejudice to break down; we propose to accomplish this destruction by inducing librarians to examine the authoritative books that are published. The purpose of such books, the class of people for whom they are written, and the age to which they are suited should all be carefully considered. The demand for publications on sex hygiene has become so great that many people—utterly unqualified—are turning to this kind of writing as a good financial proposition. The sifting process, therefore, becomes more important and more arduous as time goes on.

The interest that is increasing at a rapid rate in every section of the country, the creation of vice commissions, the determination of civic clubs and various organizations to stand publicly for the suppression of commercialized vice and to base their decision on a knowledge of conditions will force the libraries to meet a new demand. They are facing the serious problem of having to put on their shelves the more technical materials for students and public officers, a different kind for social workers, still another kind for the mass of people whose curiosity has been aroused by chance remarks or newspaper statements. The way in which this curiosity is satisfied is extremely important not only to the individual, but to the success of the tremendous efforts now being put forth to suppress the traffic in women.

If we are able to refer people to the public libraries in their own communities, it will greatly facilitate the educational work that is now in progress.

Will you not coöperate with this department in providing your readers with the best and most authoritative literature on this problem?

MARION E. DODD,

Director, Library and Editorial Department,  
American Vigilance Association.

## THE NEW ELIZABETH LIBRARY

IMPOSING in design, dignified in appearance, and ideally located for public service, the new Elizabeth (N. J.) Free Public Library is just completed. It is expected that the new quarters will be occupied before the end of September, and as soon afterward as possible an appropriate official opening will be observed.

It was the aim of the trustees and architects to make the building a monument, correct and beautiful, without interfering with library efficiency, and this was borne in mind in both the selection of the site and the preparation of the plans of the new building.

About the site lurks memories of Elizabeth's early inhabitants and Washington and our Revolutionary heroes. Here stood a celebrated inn, in its day known by several titles, but which is most generally recorded as "The Red Lion," because it was so known when Washington was entertained there while *en route* from Mount Vernon to New York for his first inauguration.

The building is designed in Italian Renaissance style, in the form of a "T." It has a frontage of 107 feet, is 74 feet deep, while the stem of the "T" is 84 feet in width. The site is amply large to permit lawns on all sides of the building. All walls and floors throughout are of fireproof construction. Granite is used for the base course, the rest of the face of building, where exposed to streets, being of Indiana limestone, with terra cotta trimmings. The roof is of dark green tile, capped by an ornamental ridge, a copper crest ornamenting the cornice. Above the main doorway in a half-circle panel is the conventional book and torch design, emblematic of wisdom and knowledge. The keystone of the arch framing the doorway is formed by an unusually beautiful mailed bust of Minerva.

The building has a basement, main and second floors. The basement, at grade level, contains a lecture room, having a double entrance from the street as well as from inside the building; a staff room, the lower part of the stack room and various work and storerooms.

The plan of the main floor is striking in its simplicity, flexibility and economy of administration. This floor is practically one open room, reducing assistance to a minimum of need, yet so arranged as to give each division or room the effect of complete segregation. Thus, by arched openings, close connection is had with the children's, reading and reference and the periodical room directly from the desk. Behind the desk in the delivery room are low open shelves for 5000 books, while the stacks at level of main floor also will be open to the public.

On the second floor are the executive and administrative rooms, the cataloging rooms being over the stack and connected with it by the stack stairs. This arrangement and that of the entire suite of administrative rooms makes a compact, comfortable and adaptable

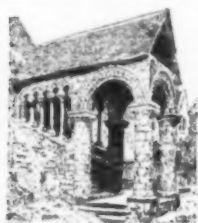
piece of machinery for constructive work, with unusual economic advantages in administration. There are also six rooms on this floor for collections, special study and exhibition purposes. The four tiers of stack are planned to accommodate upwards of 58,000 volumes.

The building, which is the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has cost \$100,000, and was designed by Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York, and Mr. C. Godfrey Poggi, of Elizabeth, associated architects.

The corner-stone of the library was laid on Oct. 28, 1911, with appropriate ceremonies. Hon. William J. Magie, as president of the library board, presided and made an address. Other addresses were made by Hon. Alfred A. Stein, mayor; James C. Connolly, Esq., city attorney; and Mr. John Cotton Dana, of the Public Library of Newark. The Rev. H. H. Oberly pronounced the invocation, and the Rev. Francis O'Neil the benediction. Song numbers were rendered by the United Singers of Elizabeth.

#### THE CHILDREN'S PORCH\*

OF those early times when men's sincerity gave expression to their noblest conceptions in lasting stone, no lovelier memorial survives in England than the Norman porch at Canterbury. This simple and harmonious staircase that for centuries formed an entrance into



one of the monastic buildings in the Cathedral precincts, and in recent years has been jealously preserved as the most beautiful architectural feature of the King's School, is acknowledged everywhere to be the flower of the Norman style. Though shadowed and dwarfed by the majestic towers of the Cathedral close by, this unique structure does not scruple to rival its mightier neighbor as "one of the chief glories of Canterbury."

This summer there is rising on the south front of the Pratt Institute Free Library an entrance stair that reproduces the design of that unrivalled example. It is to be the children's porch of the Library, and is the realization of the librarian's long-indulged hope to relate the children's room to the playground lying under its windows.

The children's porch exemplifies the Library's invitation to the children of Brooklyn. It is a contribution to the city's beautifying, long so greatly desired and now so earnestly sought after. It also commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Pratt Institute.

\* Reprinted from the Pratt Institute Free Library Quarterly Booklist for July.

The Pratt Institute Free Library hopes that this porch shall stand, as the Canterbury porch has stood, an enduring monument of beauty and significance that shall impress the children who use it, the people who pass it, and the strangers who may possibly be drawn to Brooklyn because of it, as a constant element of delight and exaltation to the beholder.

#### NEW LIBRARY OF THE ACADEMY OF NEW CHURCH, BRYN ATHYN, PA.\*

THE ground for the new library was broken in June, 1909. Previous to that date quite a number of libraries were visited, and many plans of other libraries were examined. Ideas and suggestions suitable to our needs were then embodied in our plans, with the result that we now appear to have a building well adapted to our work, and with provision for expansion for many years to come.

*The Library Building.*—The library stands about forty feet to the left of the main building (Benade Hall), and is connected with it in the same way as the Elementary School (De Charms Hall). All the departments, therefore, are practically under one roof.

The building is 102 feet 4 inches long, and 60 feet 8 inches wide, and is set at right angles to the length of Benade Hall. The walls are built of local gray stone, with Indiana limestone trimmings and red Spanish tile roof—in harmony with the adjoining buildings. The interior is entirely of concrete and steel construction, the window frames being of galvanized iron and the windows themselves of a fire-resisting glass. All the rooms are equipped with steel doors, making every single room a fireproof compartment.

*Reading Room.*—The main floor contains the central reading room, about 50 feet square and 25 feet high, lighted on two sides by six large windows, each ten feet wide and sixteen feet high, of double glass—the exterior being a fireproof glass and the interior a very simple design of light amber-tinted, stained and leaded glass, giving an abundance of soft, mellow light at all times. The reading-room has a capacity of about 3000 volumes, and will easily accommodate ninety persons at one time.

*Book Stack.*—Connected directly with the reading room is the main book stack, with four tiers now installed, and with provision for three additional tiers. There are almost 10,000 feet of shelves, with a capacity of about 85,000 volumes. The office of the librarian and the cataloging department, with the shipping room directly underneath, occupy one corner of the first three tiers of the stack room.

*Exhibit Room and Vault.*—To the front of the building, on the main floor, is the Swedborg original edition and exhibit room.

\* Condensed from an article by Mr. Emil F. Stroh, librarian, as written for the *Journal of Education*.



equipped with special oak display cases. In this room is also built a reinforced concrete vault, protected by a heavy combination lock-safe door. The vault is equipped with steel shelves, filing cabinets and drawers, for the protection of specially valuable papers and documents.

*Archives, Photographs, etc.*—The ground floor contains eight separate rooms, devoted to special collections and for private study. On this floor, also, is located the heating and ventilating system, which is automatically controlled by thermostats.

*Theological School.*—The second floor, occupying only the front portion of the building (the reading room being two stories high, and the book stack extending to the roof), consists of three good-sized rooms devoted to the Theological School for study and lecture, and containing collections especially adapted to their needs.

*Museum.*—The third floor contains a museum room of the same floor dimensions as the reading room, and three small rooms for special collections or private study.

*Cost.*—The total cost of the building, furniture and equipment was a little over \$100,000.

#### THE PHILIPPINE LIBRARY

DURING the past two years the Philippine Library has had the not-altogether delightful experience of being housed in three different buildings. The necessity for the first removal arose after the American Circulating Library—now the general and circulating division of the Philippine Library and known as the Circulating Division (American Circulating Library)—was separated from the Bureau of Education. In order to give to the latter bureau the space necessary for its increasing operations, the library was removed to a rented building. There it was greatly restricted as to space and accommodations, but continued to exercise its functions with ever-increasing usefulness.

Upon the completion of the new Army and Navy Club, the Insular Government Building formerly occupied by that institution became vacant, and the greater part of it was assigned to the library as its home until a special building should be constructed for library purposes. This building had been built by the Spanish government many years ago, and had been used for the office of the then Bureau of Public Works, or royal engineers. The earthquake of 1883 destroyed it in part, but one story of it was repaired and its use continued. The building is quite in the Spanish style, with a large interior court, or patio, in which are many trees, plants and flowers. The space not occupied by the library has been assigned to the Bureau of Agriculture, but it is probable that within a short time the latter bureau will remove to other quarters and the library will occupy the entire building. Some idea

of the size of the edifice may be gained from the fact that it occupies over one-half of a large city block.

Before the library could occupy its new quarters, considerable repairs were necessary, such as the laying of concrete floors, new ceilings, removal of partitions, painting, etc. A special feature in the outside reading-room is a large room wired in on two sides. Other features are a ladies' reading-room and a private study room. The circulating and Filipiniana division have just been fitted with Snead iron book ranges, and this has greatly enhanced the attractiveness of the library's appearance. New books are constantly being added, in all lines generally (including fiction), but with special reference to the Orient. Perhaps the greatest acquisition of the library, considered strictly from the antiquarian and historical sides, consists of three mss., written with Indian ink in the old Visayan characters in use at the time of the arrival of the Spaniard (1565) on Boña bark. These mss. recite bits of the old folklore of the islands, and have a decided ethnological value. They were taken from a cave in Negros Occidental in 1888, and since that time were held by certain of the mountain dwellers in Negros, until they were acquired by an enthusiastic Filipino and exchanged by him with the library. They have now been framed and placed under glass. These old writings are extremely rare. The convents here in Manila own some small examples, but they consist mainly of signatures. The native characters were speedily replaced by the more convenient Roman letters, and all knowledge even of their own writing has been lost by the people. It is interesting to note that two native peoples of the islands, namely, the Mangyans of Mindoro and the Tagbanuas of Palawan, have written characters that closely resemble the characters of the mss. possessed by the library. There have been many assertions during the last fifty years of the existence of old native mss., which were said to have been written before the conquest, but most of the assertions have ended in "I have heard of them, but never saw them." Hence the importance of these three mss. can scarcely be exaggerated, for the question of their existence is forever settled. Their age can scarcely be estimated, but may be even fully 300 years. The library is also the possessor of a set of Curtis' "Indians," which has been donated by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. A branch library of about 2000 books is being maintained at the summer capital, Baguio, during the season. From the railroad terminus at Camp One, it was necessary to haul the books up the famous Baguio road for a distance of thirty miles. This branch may be maintained throughout the year, as an increasing number both of American and Filipinos are becoming permanent inhabitants of the summer capital.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON, Librarian.



### FARMERS' INSTITUTE TRAIN LIBRARY EXHIBIT

A PASSENGER coach and an express car for library purposes constituted part of a seven-car train which journeyed through the middle and northern part of the lower peninsular of Michigan to exploit the work of the Michigan State Library and the State Board of Library Commissioners. During the two-week trip, stops were made at about seventy stations, where, for an hour to an hour and a half, under the direction of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian, and the assistance of Mr. R. D. Bailey, county organizer of the state, informal talks were made in the passenger coach to teachers, men, women and children; instructions given as to how the books might be obtained. The audience was then conducted to the exhibit car, where personal attention was given with regard to reading matter, and thousands of circulars, book lists, etc., distributed. The exhibit (express) car was hung with green, the walls covered with an exhibit of the fine collection of pictures loaned to schools, libraries, granges and other organizations, representing the best of ancient and modern art, including the work of American artists. Four libraries were placed here—a graded school library, a library covering the ninth grade up to the oldest readers, a special library on agriculture, and one on domestic economy.

There was not a moment when books were not examined and read, which was especially true of the younger people. At every point the car was filled with an interested audience, and the presence of school officers, supervisors, ministers, and others interested along educational lines in the various counties, was particularly gratifying. Teachers in rural and small high schools, however, took the largest interest, and in some cases brought their entire flock to the car. The children would pore over the books, and when the bell rang for departure the boys could hardly be gotten out of the car.

The journey was made over the Detroit & Mackinaw, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk and Ann Arbor railroads, through whose kindness the trip was made possible; and they supplied also the officers of the train, who were most courteous and helpful. The railroad officials took much interest in the work, and everything was done for the comfort of those in charge. The country traversed was barren and unproductive, having only during late years shown signs of resurrection. The trip was strenuous and conditions hard, night rest being taken anywhere as night came on. But the grateful appreciation and response received all along the line showed its value, and "to see the little children crowding each other to look at the lovely books, and the tired, worn-out women almost weeping over some of the pictures which hung on the walls," proved the highest possible compensation.

### A SCIENCE LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN

IN association with the educational work which the Chicago Academy of Sciences has been conducting during the past few years, a strong demand has arisen for a children's library and reading room. In response to this demand, the trustees of the Academy have furnished one of the rooms in the museum as a children's library, and about seven hundred books have now been selected as a nucleus. Appropriate periodicals and a picture collection, in part for exhibition on the bulletin board and in part for study at the tables, will also be included. Stereoscopic views have been selected for their importance in geographic studies of foreign lands and for illustrating the agricultural and industrial activities of various parts of the world.

It is proposed to make this a carefully selected library of books suitable for children to read. A few of the books are of a somewhat technical nature, although most of them are in non-technical language. A few biographies of the great scientists, several historical sketches of the progress in pure and applied science, stories based, in part at least, on natural history studies and accounts of explorations, which are instructive along scientific lines, have been selected.

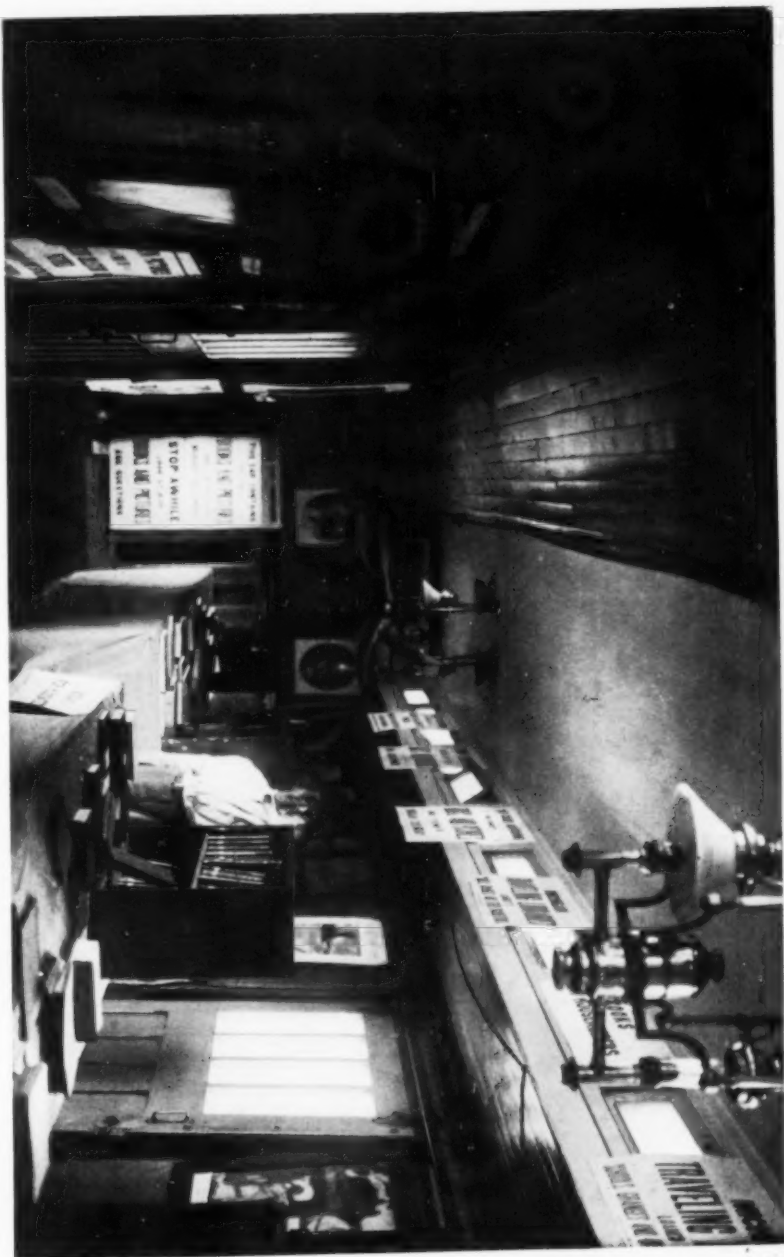
Miss Mary A. Hardman, a member of the Academy staff, who has been offering courses of instruction to children at the Academy during the last two years, has been appointed librarian. The library was opened to the public on August 5.

### REPORT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

THE report of the British Museum for the year 1911 records reading-room attendance of 223,404 (daily average, 745); newspaper room, 19,212; manuscript-room, 11,731; print-room, 9649; total attendance being 280,527. The number of persons admitted to the Museum numbered 723,571, a decrease of 16,266. Volumes supplied to readers numbered 1,464,749, exclusive of the 20,000 volumes to which readers have free access in the reading-room. Total accessions numbered 379,294; books and pamphlets, 28,022 (7295 presented, 15,293 copyright deposit, 998 international exchange, 3977 purchase); serials, 70,309; maps, 2005; music, 11,272; newspapers (single numbers), 247,116 (number of newspapers published in United Kingdom is 3470, received under copyright act); manuscripts, 1512; Oriental printed books and mss., 2388; prints, 2800. One of the most important gifts was that of His Majesty the King, the collection of music in the Buckingham Palace, consisting of about 1000 mss. and 3000 printed books. The Museum also had free choice of 50 volumes of the Alfred Huth library before the sale.

Publications issued during the year include many catalogs of value, some of which are: Subject index of the modern works added

EXPRESS CAR—FARMERS' INSTITUTE TRAIN LIBRARY EXHIBIT



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to the library, 1906-10; catalog of Greek papyri with texts; alphabetical index to the Chinese encyclopedia in the Museum; Part V. of the reproductions of prints (specimens of etchings by Dutch masters, 1615-1650); guide to the mss. and printed books exhibited in celebration of the tercentenary of the authorized version of the Bible; Part II. of the catalog of books printed during the fifteenth century.

In the department of printed books, the press marks (indication of localities on the inside and outside of books) amounted to 77,510; alterations, 153,598. 37,051 labels were affixed to volumes, 116,187 renewed. 44,366 titles were written for the general catalog and the catalogs of maps and music. 36,200 titles and index slips for the general catalog, 2533 for the map, and 2188 for the music catalogs were printed. In the three copies of the general catalog, 35,543 titles and index slips were inserted, which necessitated the removal and reinsertion of 44,904 slips in each copy and the addition of 670 new leaves. For the shelf catalog, title slips mounted on cards are arranged in order of press mark, 33,200 being mounted and 55,400 inserted.

The department of manuscripts reports the completion of the revision of the index to the quinquennial catalog for 1906-1910, of which letters A, B have been printed. Consultation of mss. was 32,794. 2733 charters and seals. 827 mss. were photographed, with a total of 5949 photographs.

In the department of prints, the card index to periodicals has been completed and brought up to date. Preparation of a critical and descriptive catalog of Dutch and Flemish drawings was begun. A slip index of American portraits has been made, and the index of the presses containing books of prints and books of reference completed. A duplicate set of slips for the index of foreign portraits has been begun. Visitors numbered 9649. 3012 photographs were taken.

During the year excavations were made, on behalf of the Museum, at Jerablus, on the Euphrates, the site of the ancient Hittite town of Carchemish, where much of interest was found. The excavations promise to be of considerable importance for ancient history, and will be continued in 1912.

The report includes also the library statements of the various departments of the Museum, as natural history, zoology, geology, etc., noting accessions, catalog insertions and publications.

#### NIAGARA FALLS LIBRARY MEETING

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the New York Library Association will be held at Niagara Falls during the week beginning September 23. Headquarters will be at the International Hotel.

Library extension will be the keynote of the meeting. The outline of the program, subject to change, follows: Monday evening—Recep-

tion at the International Hotel. Tuesday morning—The address of the president, W. F. Seward, on "Possibilities," will be followed by discussion, opened by W. F. Yust, of Rochester. Tuesday afternoon—Dr. Philander P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, will give an address on "Books for those who need them most." His address is given under the auspices of the rural communities committee, and will be followed by their report. This committee has issued a circular asking what each library in the state is doing for library extension. Nearly 700 of these circulars have been mailed, as well as many personal letters. Replies are bringing much valuable information for the report, which report, it is believed, will be of value to the association in shaping its policy of library extension.

Wednesday will be devoted to consideration of the education of the prisoner, under the auspices of the committee on penal institutions. At the morning session, Dr. O. F. Lewis, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York, will deliver an address on "Prison libraries in New York state," outlining their present status and making recommendations for their greater usefulness. Mr. F. W. Jenkins, librarian, New York School of Philanthropy, will present a paper on "Prison libraries in New York City."

The evening session will be a round-table, conducted by Dr. Lewis. Experts in the prison and reformatory field will discuss classroom education, industrial education, physical education, moral education and general education for life. Prominent penologists and social workers are expected.

Thursday will be presented the report of the committee on institutes, to be followed by discussion. Speakers announced for Thursday (when there will be morning and evening sessions) are W. R. Nursey, inspector of public libraries, Province of Ontario, on "Library progress in Ontario"; M. S. Dudgeon, secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission, on "Some phases of extension work"; W. P. Cutter, Library of the Engineering Societies, on "Let the large help the little"; C. E. McLennan, Milwaukee Public Library, on "A public service library." Mr. W. F. Yust, of Rochester, and Miss Mary L. Sutcliffe, California State Library, are expected to speak on institute work.

Friday afternoon will be devoted to normal and high schools. The afternoon session will be a round-table, under the auspices of the normal schools committee, and the following tentative program is submitted:

Notable children's books of the past year. Discussion—Mari Blehr, New York Public Library; Eleanor Gleason, Mechanics' Institute Library, Rochester; Mary W. Plummer, New York Public Library School.

Local history hour. Caroline Webster, state organizer of libraries. Illustrated by a story of the Genesee Valley.

Experiments in reading poetry to children.

Katharine F. Grasty, Eastern High School Library, Baltimore, Md.

Symposium. Some problems in school library work. Ida M. Mendenhall, New York Public Library School; F. A. Dowden, Wadleigh High School Library, New York City; Adelaide Hatfield, Oneonta Normal School Library; Margaret E. Weaver, East High School Library, Rochester; Russell J. Forbes, Buffalo Public Library.

There will be an exhibit of books suitable for children's and school libraries, pamphlets and reports on school library work, lists of books and articles for teachers and school librarians, etc. The exhibit will be planned by Miss Mendenhall and prepared at the expense of the Library School, which will hold the exhibit together afterward and send it out occasionally to teachers' institutes, summer schools, etc., if needed.

Friday evening (high schools), addresses are expected by Dr. H. P. Emerson, superintendent of schools, Buffalo; by Dr. G. M. Forbes, Rochester University, on "The place of the school library in high school education"; and by Dr. Sherman Williams, of the New York State Education Department, on "Plans of the State Department of Education for the development of school libraries."

Saturday—"Buffalo Day."

For the free afternoons and evenings the following trips are suggested: Special searchlight excursion of Gorge road, belt line trip of Gorge road, trip on boat *Maid of the Mist*, trip to Niagara Glen, trips to Toronto, East Aurora and St. Catharines. Delegates are invited to a drive about the falls, islands and rapids by the Niagara Falls Bureau of Conventions. The Shredded Wheat Company will give a reception to delegates and guests.

The chairman of the travel committee of Greater New York and vicinity is F. W. Jenkins, 105 East 22d street, New York. He announces round-trip fare from New York, certificate plan, of \$11.70 on the D., L. & W. He suggests train leaving New York 8.45 p.m., Sunday; due, Niagara Falls, 8.42 a.m., Monday.

The chairman of the travel committee of central and northern New York is Paul M. Paine, Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y. He announces a round-trip rate from Syracuse, certificate plan, of \$5.00.

Hotels.—The International Hotel contains 300 rooms, all well equipped, 100 of them provided with private bath. The hotel is run on the American plan. A special rate will be made during the convention week, as follows: One person in room without bath, \$3.50 per day.

Two persons in room without bath, \$3.00 per day.

One person in room with bath, \$4.00 per day.

Two persons in room with bath, \$3.50 per day.

Write direct to the hotel manager, W. M. Steenman, for rooms. For people who do not

wish to make their headquarters at the International, other places can be secured from \$2.00 a day up, American plan.

Railroad rates.—The Trunk Line Association has made a rate of one fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan, on the condition that 100 certificates are presented at the meeting. Get a certificate (*not a receipt*) when you buy going ticket. Upon arrival at the meeting, certificates should be presented to the treasurer, F. W. Jenkins, for endorsement, so that the reduction may be obtained on the return trip. Before the day of departure, make sure that certificates and through tickets can be bought at your railroad station. It is requested that all buy tickets on the certificate plan, so that there may be no failure to obtain the reduction which is based on the condition of not less than 100 certificates being presented at the meeting.

#### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS\*

THE American Association of Museums held its seventh annual meeting in New York City from June 4 to 7. There was a large number of members in attendance and the convention may be considered in every way a success. Sessions were held at the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Addresses of welcome were made by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; Mr. Robert W. de Forest, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Mr. Edward L. Morris, acting curator-in-chief of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the following papers were read: "Notes on Russian Natural History Museums," by A. R. Crook; "An Adaptation of the Goodyear Classification of the Fine Arts to the Dewey System of Numbering," by Laura M. Bragg; "The Lasting Qualities of a Mounted Mammal Skin," by Robert H. Rockwell; "The Preparation of Ecological Invertebrate Groups," by Roy W. Miner; "Wild Life of the Far East," illustrated by motion pictures, by Cherry Kearton; "The Value of Photographs and Transparencies as Adjuncts to Museum Exhibits," by Caroline L. Ransom; "The Care and Classification of Photographs at the Metropolitan Museum of Art," by Ethel Pennell; "The Function of a Museum," by Paul M. Rea; "The Training of Museum Trustees," by Charles Louis Pollard; "Boards of Trustees and the Executive Officers of Museums," by Henry L. Ward; "Why is a Museum," by Chester L. Boone; "Laboratory and Museum Shelving," by Milton J. Greenman; "Conveniences in Installation," by C. F. Millsbaugh; "Glossary of Art Terms," by Henry W. Kent;

\* Reprinted from *Science*, July 12, 1912.



"The Local Flora Problem of a Small Museum," by Eva W. Magoon; "The Possibilities of Botanical Exhibits," by E. L. Morris; "The Duty of American Zoologists to Wild Life," by William T. Hornaday; "Method of Exhibiting Insect Collections," by Frank C. Baker; "Non-evaporating Mounts for Alcoholic Specimens," by Roy C. Miner; "Some Experiments of a Small Museum," by Harold Madison; "Lantern Slides in Geography Work," by Carlos E. Cummings; "Circulation Cases for Mounted Birds," by Herbert E. Sargent; The Round Table discussion included five topics, "The Insurance of Museum Collections," "The Classification of Specimens," "The Possibilities of Systematic Cooperation between Large and Small Museums," "An Exhibition to Show the Destruction of Wild Life and the Extermination of Species" and "The Handling of Classes in Exhibition Rooms."

A day was spent by the association at the Bronx, visiting both the Zoological Park and the Botanical Garden, and trips were made to the Museum for the Arts of Decoration at Cooper Union, the New York Aquarium, and the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute. Many remained over Saturday in order to accept the invitation of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences to inspect its museum and to see the island.

In executive session the council voted that it should be the policy of the association to deal with the principles of organization and administration of museums and with their problems of technique rather than with matters of art, history or science as such.

Balloting for officers for the year 1912-13 resulted in the election of Henry L. Ward, Public Museum of Milwaukee, for president; Benjamin Ives Gilman, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, for first vice-president; Oliver C. Farrington, Field Museum, Chicago, second vice-president, and Professor G. S. Morse, Peabody Museum, Salem, and Professor William C. Mills, Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, as councillors for the next three years. The secretary, Paul M. Rea, Charleston Museum; assistant secretary, Laura L. Weeks, Charleston Museum; and treasurer, Dr. W. P. Wilson, Philadelphia Museums, were reelected. The four councillors continuing in office are Frederic A. Lucas, Henry R. Howland, Frederick J. V. Skiff and Henry W. Kent.

The association will meet next year in Philadelphia.

PAUL M. REA, *Secretary*.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

THE Library Department of the N. E. A. convened at Chicago, July 8-12, with President E. W. Gaillard presiding.

After a few words of welcome, Mr. H. E.

Legler, Chicago Public Library, read a paper on "Educational by-products in library work," in which he summarized the ways libraries are supplementing the work of the schools as follows:

Classroom libraries selected with special reference to age and group capacity are sent for local use and home circulation.

Deposit collections are loaned for periods varying from one semester to a full scholastic year.

Classes are invited to visit the library for instruction in reference work.

Reference lists, corresponding to the outlines of history or other school studies, are posted for easy reference, and groups of books are placed on reserve shelves for like purposes.

Story hours planned in conjunction with the teachers are conducted.

References are looked up for teachers in anticipation of study assignments.

Collateral reading is provided.

Leaflets are issued listing library resources in aid of teachers.

Trained librarians are placed in charge of high school libraries and give instruction in the use and care of books.

"Intermediate" rooms are equipped to render the transition from the children's room to the adult department of the library logical and gradual. In these and other rooms designated for the purpose, personal aid is given in selection of material for debates and themes.

Collections of pictures and photographs are furnished to illustrate subjects in geography, history, art and biography.

Following this, Miss Julia Hopkins gave the "Plans and scope of the new normal course in library training offered at Pratt Institute School of Library Science." Miss Ely, Dayton Public Library, then read a paper entitled "The book teacher says is good," in which she reminded us that with the teacher still remains the greatest opportunity for guiding the child in his reading, and that we must ever be ready to assist our teachers in their solution of this ever-present problem.

The committee appointed in San Francisco to consider the best course possible for the improvement of the conditions in normal school libraries submitted its report, "A syllabus of library instruction in normal schools," an abstract of which was read. It was voted that the N. E. A. be asked to print this report in full. It will supplement the one compiled by a former committee of the same association.

The secretary submitted a report on membership, which shows that of a total membership of 480, only 40 are active personal members. Of this 40, 6 are with state libraries or state education departments, 10 are college librarians, 6 are connected with public libraries, and only 1 is a children's librarian. The main membership is institutional.

The first paper of the Thursday morning session at Mandel Hall was "The educated librarian." In this, Mr. Bostwick discusses library work as a vocation, its requirements for successful work, and the returns it offers. It will be most helpful to all who are contemplating entering the profession.

Following this discussion of library work as a vocation, Jesse Davis, Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., told of "The use of a library in vocational guidance." It was a most suggestive paper as to the ways the library may cooperate in this new movement.

Greetings from the United States Bureau of Education were brought by Mrs. P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C., a former secretary of the Library Department. While appreciating the work the libraries have done and the promise of traveling and county library systems, Mrs. Claxton felt that the library must go to the people, especially in smaller towns and rural communities. Miss Mary E. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., then read the very interesting report of the committee appointed in San Francisco to investigate the condition of high school libraries in the United States, followed by live discussion.

At the round-table conference on Friday afternoon, Miss Jessie Black, University of Chicago, read a paper on "Courses in children's literature," which was discussed by Miss Ange V. Milner, Normal, Ill., and Miss Delia G. Ovitz, of Milwaukee, Wis. "Possible course in cultural reading in high schools" was the subject of a paper by Miss F. M. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich. This was discussed by Miss Hall.

Following this was an informal discussion of questions and topics by members of the round-table.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice-president, James V. Sturges, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.; secretary, Effie L. Power, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

A most interesting and helpful exhibit of material relating to high school libraries was displayed in the exhibition room of the Chicago Public Library. It comprised reading lists, suggestive and required; schemes for adapting classification to school libraries; use of school paper as a medium of communication with students; outlines of instruction in library work; means of caring for clippings and pictures; use of a bulletin board; selected lists of books for high school libraries. The relation of school and libraries was well illustrated by sets of material sent by various library commissions and public libraries. This exhibit was visited by many teachers, as well as librarians. Much credit is due to the local committee and libraries for their untiring efforts in behalf of the visiting members.

M. A. NEWBERRY, *Secretary*.

## American Library Association, Etc.

### COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

Libraries that bind *McClure's Magazine* should note that the numbers of the current volume have part of the reading matter printed on advertising pages. Therefore very careful collation will be required when the volume is prepared for the bindery.

### OTTAWA CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

It was unanimously voted by the American Library Association that the following memorial of Frederick Morgan Crunden "be spread upon the minutes of the Association, that it be printed in the proceedings of this conference, and that copies of it be sent to Mrs. Crunden and to Mr. F. P. Crunden, of St. Louis":

#### FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

Frederick Morgan Crunden was born at Gravesend, England, Sept. 1, 1847, the son of Benjamin Robert and Mary (Morgan) Crunden. Coming to St. Louis while a child, he was educated in the public schools of that city and graduated from its high school in 1865, with a scholarship in Washington University. In the latter institution he took a course in the arts and sciences, graduating in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Teaching in the public schools of St. Louis before graduation, and later in the college faculty of the same university, he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1872.

His marriage to Miss Kate Edmondson was in 1880. During his college course, Mr. Crunden took a vital interest in library work, and in January, 1877, he became secretary and librarian of the St. Louis Public (then public school) Library, continuing as such until 1909.

Equally identified with many other societies, local and national, he had been a contributor to leading magazines upon educational and sociological subjects, and had attained international fame before he was stricken in 1906 with the malady which resulted in his death, Oct. 28, 1911.

Mr. Crunden's public services were by no means confined to the distinctively library interests of his community and the country. He was particularly interested in the mutual relations of schools and libraries, developing them in St. Louis in a manner which served as a model for others, and contributing largely to the evolution of the present official relations of the National Education Association and the American Library Association.

In his public writing he has expressed most clearly and happily the fundamental principles of these relations, and it is a great pleasure to his friends, as it was to him in the last days of his life, to know that his statement of the value of recorded thought has been

carved in granite on the walls of his cherished institution. Nevertheless, it was to library work that the greater part of his time and thought was given, and it is the success of his work as a constructive librarian that naturally we most fully recognize. He combined high executive ability with a comprehensive knowledge of the contents of the collections under his charge. He had that sense of the real librarian which has been said to be "an intensive perception of the needs of the present, and a prophetic insight into the needs of the future."

He worked zealously and unceasingly, first for the broadening of the work of the St. Louis public schools library, then for its conversion into a free public library, and finally for its development into a strong institution, ranking among the great libraries of the land. It is pleasant to know that even in the last years he was able at times to follow its course along the lines forecast by him, and that he could realize the high appreciation of his services so generally felt by his fellow citizens.

Almost in the beginning of his library career he began also his services to the American Library Association, which were secondary only to the work he did for St. Louis.

He attended first the Boston conference in 1879, and rarely after that did he miss a meeting. Elected councillor in 1882, he served the Association almost continuously until his illness. He was vice-president in 1887-1888, and under his presidency the Fabyans conference of 1890 took rank as the largest and one of the most successful meetings held up to that time. When the Association met at St. Louis in 1889, and again in 1904, he was a most thoughtful host, whose care for our welfare contributed largely to the success of those meetings. He served also as one of the vice-presidents of the Chicago conference in 1893, and as vice-president of the international library conference at London in 1897, and was one of the chief spokesmen of the Association. This list of offices by no means measures the debt of the Association to him. The much longer list of committees on which he served would indicate better the character and breadth of his work, but even this would leave unexpressed the professional knowledge and the personal pleasure gained from his companionship by the individual members.

This sense of personal loss must be felt by all who met him in the other library circles in which he was interested, especially the Missouri State Library Association, of which he was the first president, and the New York State Library Association, whose annual meetings he so often attended.

No member of the A. L. A. of his day had a wider and closer personal acquaintance among the membership than Mr. Crunden. He had a spirit of friendliness and human sympathy which prompted him to take hold upon the hearts of those with whom he was brought into contact in his profession. He

had no ambitions which inclined him to self-seeking, but was always quick to recognize the merits of others and to give acknowledgment freely and heartily. He was naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, but wholly without self-consciousness or reserve. He looked upon every question with frankness, unbiassed by any considerations outside of its true merits as approved by his mature judgment. He held his views firmly, but he never undertook to force them upon others. His many fine qualities of mind and heart are a source of joy to all who recall the long and brilliant career. His more intimate friends recall with wonder the patience with which he bore the strain of the years of ill health which preceded the final breakdown, and remember with gratitude his gracious hospitality.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The annual meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m., June 29, at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, by Mr. C. H. Gould, second vice-president. Mr. Gould then read a letter from President Johnston, expressing his regrets that a journey to Europe prevented him from being present at the meeting.

The secretary read his report. The treasurer then read a summary report for the two years 1910-11 and 1911-12, since no report had been presented at the Pasadena meeting. The treasurer suggested that the full report be submitted to the auditing committee. It was voted that this be done and the report printed if approved by that committee.

Mr. Roden then reported that the Chicago Chapter of the Society, in connection with its recent reorganization, had offered to donate to the Society its property, consisting of the stock of publications of the late Bibliographical Society of Chicago, a small collection of books, and \$76 in cash. As the only member present of the late committee of the chapter, Mr. Roden tendered the offer to the society, and it was voted to accept the offer with thanks.

The secretary reported that the council had met immediately before the meeting of the society and voted to recommend that the committees on Americana, on American Colonial Laws, on American Colonial Newspapers, be discharged and that the committees on Nomenclature and on Scandinavian-American Bibliography be asked to make definite reports at the midwinter meeting, and that action in regard to the Committee on List of Incunabula in American Libraries be referred to the council with power to act, and that the committee on International Bibliography be made a standing committee. On motion, it was voted to adopt the recommendations of the council.

Mr. Roden, chairman of the Publication Committee, presented his report.

Mr. Josephson, secretary of the Committee on survey of bibliographical literature, presented the report of the chairman, Mr. J. C. Bay.

The president called attention to the amendment to the constitution which had been presented to the members in the call to the meeting. The amendment had not been previously submitted to the council and could therefore not be passed at this meeting except under a suspension of the rules. It was, however, important that the amendment should be voted upon in view of the recommendations of the Publication Committee. The treasurer moved that the rules be suspended and the amendment passed. The secretary, in seconding the motion, said that, in his opinion, the life membership fees would never amount to such a sum as to be of any particular value to the society as a permanent fund, but as a publication fund, to be used for special publications, they would be of very actual and direct value to the society and its members. He thought also, he said, that the change would encourage members to take out life membership fees. The amendment was then duly adopted, under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. F. W. Jenkins then read a paper on "Bibliography in its relation to social work."

In the absence of the authors, and owing to the lateness of the hour, the papers by Professor James Geddes, Jr., "Bibliographical outline of French-Canadian literature," and by Mr. L. J. Burpee, "Check-list of Canadian public documents" were read by title.

The report of the Nomination Committee was then read by the secretary as follows: President, C. H. Gould, McGill University, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; 2d Vice-President, Prof. C. S. Northup, Cornell University, Ithaca; Secretary, Dr. A. C. von Noé, University of Chicago; Treasurer, C. B. Roden, Chicago Public Library; Librarian, Andrew Keogh, Yale University, New Haven; Member of the Council for four years, Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

On motion it was voted to adopt the report and instruct the secretary to cast the vote for the society. The secretary having cast the vote, the society adjourned.

DR. A. C. VON NOÉ.

#### JOINT SESSIONS

On Friday, June 28 a joint session of the Bibliographical Society of America, The National Association of State Libraries, the American Association of Law Libraries and the Special Libraries Association was held, with Mr. G. S. Godard, acting secretary-treasurer of the National Association of State Libraries, occupying the chair. Before beginning the regular program, Mr. William Beers, Librarian of the Howard Memorial Library at New Orleans, called attention to a bibliography of French fiction, which he had come

across during his travels in Europe last year. (See L. J. August, p. 478). Dean Walton of the McGill University Law School, Montreal, prepared a paper entitled "Legal Systems of Canada, with a list of statutes and other legal papers of the Province of Quebec." It was followed by another entitled "Present Status of legal bibliography" by Dean Wigmore of the Northwestern University Law School. This was read by Mr. Edwin M. Borchard, Law Librarian of the Library of Congress, in connection with his own paper on the "Bibliography of International and Foreign Law, with an account of the method of building up the collections of foreign and international law in the Library of Congress." He said "There are three points of view that have guided us" (in the formation of the Library of Congress collection) "the practicing lawyer's necessity of knowing foreign law, the legislator's necessity for knowing the solution of social and economic problems, the scientific object, the student's need of developing the science of law." He dwelt at some length upon the methods which he had used in arriving at the best selection of foreign continental law books. These were ordered and the question then presented itself as to how to make available this new material. This is being done by the publication of guides to the foreign law, the first guide, the guide of the law of Germany, having appeared about two months ago. The guide of the law of France is now in course of preparation, and it is hoped to publish guides for Austria, Spain and Italy, and possibly Belgium and Switzerland in one volume, perhaps including Scandinavia, and then one volume for the law of Latin America. If these guides are not published the material received will be edited with perhaps bibliographic notes of such information as to open up this bibliographic source to the general investigator.

Miss Margaret C. Klingelsmith, Librarian of the Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania followed with a paper upon "The Books of the Beginning." Prof. Magoun of McGill University next presented a paper entitled "The Bibliography of Canadian Law." Dr. G. E. Wire of the Worcester County Law Library of Massachusetts spoke of the ordinary bar library for the working lawyer and urged that there was needed an extension of Mr. Soule's manual referred to in Dean Wigmore's article. He advocated also a much shorter list of citations than that employed in Soule. He further referred to the need of some publication on Spanish American bibliography, which would cover such things as the number of Porto Rican reports in a given series. He would like also some publication which would give the various codes and compilations of laws, both official and unofficial in advance of "our law book friend who comes along to tell us about it." From the practical standpoint he said that books on foreign laws were so much more useful when trans-

lated, that in the average law library the same books in the original language would be rarely used.

On July 2d the second joint session of the National Association of State Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries and the Special Libraries Association was held. Mr. H. O. Brigham, vice-president of the Special Libraries Association occupying the chair. Mr. C. J. Babbitt of the Massachusetts State Library read the first paper, entitled "Snags, Stumbling Blocks and Pitfalls among the Session Laws." In the absence of Mr. James McKirdy, Mr. Thomas Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, presented his paper, entitled "Bill Drafting." Following this in the absence of Dr. John H. Arnold, Librarian of the Harvard Law School, Mr. George S. Goddard read his paper, entitled "The History of the Growth and Development of the Harvard University Law Library."

Following this Mr. Lapp discussed the question of cooperation between legislative reference departments. This address also covered a report upon the same subject as well as a report on legislative reference service. Mr. Goddard pointed out that our present viewpoint was so much broader than in the drawing of bills we can no longer overlook what other States are doing, hence the great necessity for cooperation and wider knowledge in this field. He reviewed briefly the work of the Law Reporting Company and showed how service such as they had rendered might be made practical. He appealed for a national legislative information bureau, but he questioned whether this service could ever be brought about by cooperation. He insisted that it must be definitely established and run for profit or subsidized by government support. The chairman called attention to the library law abstracts which are probably to be found in every state library in one form or another. In these abstracts minute subjects are touched upon which are difficult to get at. The material usually exists only in carbon copy form. As a result of an interview with a commercial concern, the chairman found out that with the use of the multigraph this firm would agree to furnish three hundred copies for \$1 a folio, with \$5 for composition and general work. This would mean on a thirty folio piece of work, a total of \$35 for an issue of three hundred copies. He suggested that such material be sent to a central agency and believed that such a scheme could be worked out successfully. Mr. Babbitt called attention to several interesting instances where the assistance of such a scheme would have been invaluable in furthering greater publicity for material which was only found through cooperation among the state libraries. Mr. C. W. Andrews believed that this sort of work should be done at the A. L. A. headquarters and thought with competent operators this was the most practical way to have it done. He also called attention to the

fact that the Illinois State Bankers Association had asked the John Crerar Library to undertake an analysis of the State Banking Association publications. He offered to send circulars covering that work to any state or law libraries that might find them of usefulness.

Mr. D. N. Handy of the Insurance Library Association of Boston spoke in regard to the recently organized legislative bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. One of the chief functions of this bureau will be to bring together an abstract card index of the laws in the various states in the country bearing on fire insurance. Recently the Association of Life Insurance Presidents has completed a card index abstract of the laws bearing on life insurance, comprising something like four thousand cards. Mr. Goddard offered a motion to the effect "that our committee on resolutions prepare a suitable resolution directed to Congress, endorsing the bill now before Congress looking toward the permanent establishment of a legislative bureau at Washington and expressing our hope that it may be established in the very near future, and at the same time expressing our willingness to cooperate in any way that we can." Mr. Montgomery, as chairman of the Committee on resolutions then offered several resolutions (which will be found in full in publications of the National Association of State Libraries).

Mr. Johnson Brigham of Iowa then opened up the discussion of the relation between state libraries and a legislative reference bureau to which Mr. Montgomery replied. There followed what might be called an experience meeting, in which several told of the actual working relations of these two functions, each in his own state.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School closed for the year on August 17. Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del., gave a series of three lectures on bookbinding on July 18. On August 14, Mr. Charles E. Wright, of the Duquesne Public Library, completed the course of lectures on business methods. Examinations were held in cataloging on July 1, in reference work on July 11, in book selection on August 10, and in methods on August 15.

#### NOTES

Miss E. M. Smith resigned from the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh on June 30.

Miss Helen Heilman resigned her position as children's librarian of the Mt. Washington Branch Library, on August 17, to accept the



position of children's librarian in the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss A. A. Waterson, '13, was married to Mr. Cyril John McCann, July 23, 1912.

Miss Bogle, director of the School, attended the meeting of the A. L. A. in Ottawa from June 26 to July 2. Miss Bogle lectured on July 23 before the students of the summer school conducted by the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission at State College, on "The general value of children's work in a small library."

The following appointments to positions have been made: Miss Helen Beardsley, '13, assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Miss Emily J. Caskey, '13, has been placed temporarily in charge of the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library; Miss Irene Davis, special student in bibliographic course, '08, children's librarian, Stamford (Conn.) Public Library; Miss Nineveh H. Edwards, '13, children's librarian, Detroit Public Library; Miss Freda Halpert, '13, assistant children's librarian, Duquesne Public Library; Miss Lura F. Heilman, '13, children's librarian, White Plains (N. Y.) Public Library; Miss Mary D. Hutchinson, '13, children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library; Miss Ingrid Jarnøe, '13, assistant, Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark; Miss Helen H. Lowther, '13, assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Miss Mabel B. Moore, '13, children's librarian, Des Moines Public Library; Miss Lesley Newton, '13, assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Miss Elizabeth Nixon, '13, children's librarian, St. Louis Public Library; Miss Lucy H. Pike, '13, assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Miss Phyllis Price, '13, assistant children's librarian, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Margaret Shulze, children's librarian, Fort Wayne Public Library; Miss Anna M. Slease, '11, assistant, Franklin School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The most important notice for the new year is that of a change in the staff of the library School. Miss Corinne Bacon will succeed Miss Donnelly as director and librarian, and Miss Mabel Webster Brown will become first assistant. Though the announcement comes late, the change has been foreseen for some time, so that all arrangements have been made to prevent the transfer of authority from interfering with the work of the School, which will begin on Monday, September 30, at 9 a.m.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Mary Helen Pooley, '12, has been appointed on the cataloging staff of the Public Library of Cincinnati.

Susie Edith Black, '11, was appointed librarian of the West End Library Association Library, Chester, Pa., August 1.

Ida Wolf, '10, and Estelle Wolf, '12, have been cataloging for the Heidelberg College

Library, Tiffin, O., on a temporary piece of work during the summer.

Caroline Laumann, '07, has been appointed assistant in the reference and cataloging departments of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny, Pa.

Izette Taber, '12, was married to Mr. Alfred Victor de Forest, Aug. 22, at Bar Harbor, Me.

The alumni dinner at the Ottawa conference was presided over by the president, Mrs. Cassandra Warner, and 24 members made a goodly showing. Mrs. Elmendorf and Mr. Anderson were guests of honor.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,  
*Ex-Director.*

#### INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL

A special advanced course on library work with children, conducted by Miss G. E. Andrus, superintendent of the children's department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, was an important new feature of the Indiana Library Commission Summer School for Librarians this year. The course lasted one week, from July 8 to 13, and consisted of ten lectures on the following subjects: advertising a library (especially the children's room); boys' clubs; girls' clubs; playground work; story telling (two lectures); school work; intermediate department; mothers' clubs, and cooperation with outside agencies. It is probable that the September number of the *Library Occurrent* will contain a summary of all the lectures.

It was open only to librarians and assistants who had acquired, through experience or training, a good general knowledge of library work, and to students in the regular summer school course who gave evidence of being able to carry their work and also attend the special lectures. There was a tuition fee of \$5 for special students and \$3 for regular students taking the special course. In all 23 librarians heard the lectures, 9 of whom were regular students and 14 of whom came for that work only.

It was the intention to limit the size of the regular class to 20 on account of the limited facilities, but 21 people, all from Indiana, were finally accepted. The work was conducted along usual lines.

The total number of lectures given was 95, 75 by the instructors and 20 by outside lecturers. The special lecturers included M. S. Dudgeon, Madison, Wis.; C. E. Rush, St. Joseph, Mo.; Theresa Walter, Dayton, O.; L. J. Baily, Gary; D. C. Brown, Eliza G. Browning, Helen Davis, J. P. Dunn and J. A. Lapp, Indianapolis; Nannie W. Jayne, Bluffton; Harlow Lindley and Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond; Ethel McCollough, Evansville; and Winifred Ticer, Huntington. The school was conducted at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School, with the other divisions of the State Library, is expected to be in its new rooms in the State Education Building

before Sept. 1. The reference books and the other collections of direct use to the school which have been acquired will be immediately available, and will give a working collection of sufficient size to enable the school work to continue satisfactorily until the larger collections in the main stack and the special department stacks are ready for use. The classroom and study-room furniture is already on hand or ready for delivery, and it seems certain that the new year will begin with comparative freedom from the annoying house-keeping complications which have been so much in evidence during the past two years, and with excellent equipment in the way of books and illustrative materials for comparative study.

A reunion of the students and faculty of the New York State Library School will be held in the new suite of the Library School in the State Education Building on the evening of Oct. 14. The formal dedication exercises of the new building will begin Oct. 15, the library session of the program being scheduled for the afternoon of that day. Among the speakers at this session will be Hon. Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to the Court of St. James and chancellor of the University of the State of New York, and Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress. All who have ever matriculated as students or who have served on the faculty are invited to the reunion. In order to arrange properly for the reunion and to see that comfortable accommodations may be available, all who expect to be present are asked to send notice of such intention to the school as promptly as possible. The large number of visiting educators who expect to be in Albany throughout the dedication exercises (Oct. 15-17) will doubtless make it difficult for late comers to secure rooms. While the school cannot guarantee accommodations, it will make every possible attempt to help those who come to the reunion get suitable places to stay during their visit. Many have already expressed their intention of attending, and it is hoped that many more will be present.

A representative exhibit of the work of those who have attended the school, in the shape of professional and other publications, pictures and plans of library buildings planned wholly or in part by former students, and other material of interest will be prepared. All students who have not sent such material for inclusion in this exhibit are once more urged to send it at once to Alumni Collection, care Order Section, State Library, Albany.

#### NOTES.

Adams, Leta, has been appointed head of the cataloging department of the Rochester Public Library.

Myrtilla Avery, '05, has been appointed curator of the art department, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Ellen F. Chamberlayne, '09-'10, has been en-

gaged as general assistant at the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library.

J. Howard Dice has been engaged in cataloging and classifying the library of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory.

Eleanor M. Dye, '11-'12, has been appointed assistant librarian at Miami University Library, Oxford, O.

Ruth F. Eliot, '11, has resigned her position in the University of Minnesota Library to become first assistant on the *A. L. A. Booklist*. She begins her new work Sept. 15.

Lucile F. Fargo, '06-'07, librarian of the North Central High School, Spokane, Wash., has been serving as temporary assistant in the California State Library.

Ethel B. Ketcham has been appointed organizer of the Boston Social Service Library, and will begin work Sept. 15.

Janet H. Nunn, '05-'06, librarian of the Spokane (Wash.) City High School, spent six weeks, beginning June 24, as temporary assistant in the California State Library.

Elizabeth R. Topping, '10-'11, resigned her position as branch librarian in the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, and on Aug. 1 began service as librarian of the Marshfield (Ore.) Public Library.

Bertha E. Wood, '11-'12, has accepted a position as assistant in the library of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

F. K. WALTER.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The summer school in library methods was conducted by the University of California Library, June 24-August 3. Nearly one hundred applications were received, and from these 26 were chosen for admission, who were in positions in libraries or had received appointments to positions.

In planning the course, emphasis was placed on the essentials in library economy, with the purpose of being of practical assistance to those who have had some library experience. The subjects taught were as follows:

1. Cataloging and classification, including shelf-listing and book numbers; 30 periods. The essentials of the dictionary catalog and of the decimal classification.
2. Reference work; 10 periods. The study of a selected list of reference books, with problems involving their use.
3. Book buying and selection of books; 8 periods. The study of the more important trade bibliographies and of printed aids to book selection.
4. Loan systems; 2 periods. The comparative study of systems adapted to public library needs.
5. Binding and repair of books; 2 periods. Practical consideration of materials, methods and costs, illustrated by a visit to the university bindery.
6. Library buildings and equipment; 3 periods. Consideration of the arrangement of

shelving, furnishing and lighting in a small library.

7. California library law and conditions; 2 periods.

Instruction was given by Miss Coulter, reference department of the University of California Library; Mr. Mitchell, head of the accessions department; Mr. Bumstead, head of the periodical department; and by the director, Miss Faith E. Smith. Mr. Gillis, state librarian, very kindly consented to give two lectures on California library law.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fourth annual session of the University of Michigan Summer Library School closed its eight-weeks' course August 23. There were enrolled 19 students, of whom 7 were university graduates. There was a larger percentage of students who had had library experience than in previous years. The course also served as an introduction to some university graduates who are planning to go to full-year library schools later on.

Owing to the fact that the training and experience of various members of the class differed quite materially, the course in cataloging, given by Miss Esther A. Smith, was made a little more flexible than in previous years. The work in classification, conducted by Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich, was based, as in former years, upon the abridged edition of the Dewey classification. It was found a decided help to have the new edition and the 1912 supplement to the A. L. A. catalog for reference. Only the essential features of the classification could be studied in the 12 lessons, and the problems were planned to be illustrative of ordinary practice. American and English trade bibliography was studied in two lessons, preparatory to the three lessons on the book-order routine and accessioning. The technical instruction closed with two lessons in assigning Cutter numbers and two on charging systems, the Newark and the Brown systems being studied in detail.

The reference work consisted of 10 lectures by Miss Fredericka B. Gillette, with 8 hours of practice work at the desk. During the lecture periods the reference books to be studied for that particular week were taken up, and problems given out at the previous lectures discussed. The aim of the course was to familiarize the students with the underlying principles of reference work, to teach them the main points to look for in evaluating reference books, and to give them some practice in putting the principles into operation. It seemed best to try to give the students an idea of the different types of books to be found in the field of ready reference, and with that in view, emphasis was laid on the various kinds rather than on individual books.

Miss Edna Whiteman, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, gave six lectures on children's work, designed to give a general view of this subject, its breadth and possibilities

as an educational and cultural force, and as a means for social betterment. The different branches of the work and methods used in the larger libraries were touched upon, but special prominence was given to plans which would be of value to the libraries in small centers with limited facilities. Story telling was taken up as one of the happiest methods of presenting literature, and a study of the best material for story hours was shown to be an important aid in forming standards of judgment and discrimination in the selection of books for children.

Mr. T. W. Koch gave 8 illustrated lectures on "Famous libraries of Europe"; "The library movement in America"; "College and university libraries"; "Famous librarians"; "Carnegie libraries"; "Library buildings"; "Arts of illustration"; and "Book plates." He also gave informal round-table talks on the physical side of the book, library administration and book selection.

Mr. B. A. Finney gave three lectures on public documents for small libraries. Among the visiting lecturers were Mr. S. H. Ranck, Mr. J. S. Cleavinger and Mr. Adam Strohm. The class visited the Detroit Public Library, the Ypsilanti Normal School and High School libraries and the Jackson Public Library.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The last weeks of the school year were devoted to the completion of bibliographies, final lectures, and examinations. Entrance examinations for the class of 1913 were held on June 14. The closing exercises for the class of 1912 took place Monday evening, June 17. Chief Justice John B. Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court gave the address of the evening on "The gospel of service."

The following members of the class of 1912 have received positions: Ruth Balch, general assistant, Newberry Library, Chicago; Malvina Clausen, children's librarian, Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library; Lillian E. Cook, librarian, Valley City (N. D.) Public Library; Ruth B. Drake, assistant, Cataloguing and Reference Dep't, Cincinnati Public Library; Elizabeth Eckel, assistant, Branch Library, Cincinnati Public Library; Nellie M. Fawcett, cataloger, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library; Dorothy Flower, assistant, Children's Dep't, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Pearl Glazier, librarian, Hampton (Ia.) Public Library; Edna S. Green, assistant, Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library; Ruth P. Hayward, assistant, Cataloging and Reference Dep't, Cincinnati Public Library; Dorothea C. Heins, assistant for Summer session, Oshkosh (Wis.) Normal School Library; first assistant, Montgomery (Ala.) Public Library, beginning September 1; Mary L. Hicks, first assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Mary Ives, librarian, High school branch, Madison (Wis.) Free Library; William E. Jillson, librarian, Ripon College Library, Ripon, Wis.; Grace M. Leaf, reference librarian, Kansas State

Normal School library, Emporia; Helen Pfeiffer, acting-librarian, Janesville (Wis.) Public Library for July and August; assistant St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, beginning September 1; Ethel A. Robbins, head of Loan Dep't, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library; Elizabeth C. Ronan, special cataloger, State library, Nashville, Tenn.; Gladys Smith, School branch librarian, Portland (Ore.) Public Library; Ruth A. Stetson, assistant for Summer session, Wisconsin Library School; librarian, Evansville (Ind.) High school library, beginning September 1; Gertrude Thiebaut, librarian, Peru (Ind.) Public Library; Wilhelmina Van der Haagen, assistant, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library; Sadie P. Wykes, acting-head cataloger for the summer, Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library.

## SCHOOL NOTES

A dramatic reading of Josephine Preston Peabody's *The Piper* was given by part of the class assisted by Rev. A. A. Ewing and Dr. and Mrs. Thwaites on May 26. It was greatly enjoyed by the students and their guests. Miss Sophie C. Hart, head of the English department at Wellesley College visited the school, May 28, and spoke briefly to the students. The class gave a birthday party for Miss Hazeltine early in May. On Memorial day Miss Imhoff entertained the students at her summer cottage, and on June 1 Miss Turvill gave a tea at her country home. Miss Stearns' annual "Travel party" was another event during the first week of June. Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon invited the class to a picnic at their cottage on Lake Waubesa for the last Saturday of the school year.

Faculty and students keenly regret Miss McCollough's resignation, which took effect May 15. Her loss will be greatly felt, both as an instructor and as an able field worker for the Commission. All possible wishes go with her for future success in her important position as librarian and organizer of the Branch Library system of Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Potter, a member of the class of 1912, New York State Library School, had been elected as instructor in the school and will join the staff in the fall.

## ALUMNI NOTES

The Wisconsin Library School Association held its annual meeting for 1912 at the Ottawa Conference, with the following in attendance: Misses Bergold, Borresen, Dow, Fenton, Hutchinson, Lawrence, Lewis, and Spencer. Following the dinner, a brief meeting was held for the election of officers. The following were re-elected: President, Hannah M. Lawrence, '10, Buffalo, N. Y.; Vice-President, Mrs. Katharine A. Hahn, '09, Menomonie, Wis.; Secretary, Lucy L. Morgan, '11, Madison, Wis.; Treasurer, Helen Gorton, '07, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Helen Gorton, '07, has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Escanaba, Mich. to

accept the librarianship of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Public Library.

Margaret Reynolds, '07, has resigned her position with the Wisconsin Historical Library to become librarian of Milwaukee-Downer College.

Ella V. Ryan, '07, has been organizing the library of the Industrial Commission, Madison, Wis.

Myrtle M. Cole, '10, has resigned her position at Fort Worth, Texas, to become librarian of the Raton (N. Mexico) Public Library.

Marie Minton, '10, has resigned as librarian of the Public Library, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Blanch Unterkircher, '10, is spending the summer abroad.

Bessie H. Dexter, '11, is spending the summer in Europe. On her return, she goes to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, as assistant in the children's department. Miss Dexter resigned as assistant in the Wisconsin Historical Library, before going abroad.

Sarah V. Lewis, '11, has been elected librarian of the Public Library, Allentown, Pa. Miss Lewis resigned as first assistant in the Loan department, Cleveland Public Library, to accept the position in Allentown.

## WISCONSIN SUMMER SESSION

The seventeenth summer school of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission opened June 22, with a registration of 31 (22 from Wisconsin, one each from Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Michigan and Ohio, and two each from Kansas and Illinois) in the regular course and 6 in the joint course with the university summer session.

The usual six-weeks' course was offered, giving instruction in library methods, with Miss Carpenter teaching cataloging, Miss Turvill classification and library economy, Miss Van Buren administration and loan, and Miss Hazeltine reference and book selection. Various lectures added greatly to the interest and profit of the course, giving the students a vision of the true significance of library work. These lectures were given by Mr. Dudgeon, director of the school, on "An enlarged service," "The reading of the public," "The library appropriation," and "The library budget"; Rev. Anton T. Boisen, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, on "Some social surveys of country communities"; Prof. W. A. Scott, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Monetary reform"; Miss Jennie D. Fellows, instructor New York State Library School, on "The fellowship of librarians"; Miss L. E. Stearns, "Library spirit"; Hon. W. H. Hatton, "Creating public opinion"; Mr. Frederick W. MacKenzie, managing editor of *LaFollette's Weekly*, "Use of the *Congressional Record*"; Dr. Warren H. Wilson, superintendent of department of church and country life, Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, "The farmer and the middleman"; Dr. E. S. Whittin, of Columbia University, "Penal servitude."

Miss Hazeltine held three evening confer-



ences at her home for a fuller discussion of book selection than could be had during the crowded hours of daily work in a summer session. At one of these conferences, Mrs. Williams, of the summer school class, gave an interesting account of her work during the past year in the children's department of the New York Public Library, especially in the branches in the immigrant districts.

The students attended various lectures in the open schedule of the university summer session and the demonstration of educational moving pictures, given to the summer school of religion. They also had a share in the summer recreation provided by the university.

### Reviews

HASSE, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States: Ohio, 1787-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1912. 2 v. Part I., A to F; Part II., G to Z. 1136 p. 30 cm.

This is the eleventh state to be covered, following in the main the usual form. "One change of importance has, however, been made, namely, the addition to the list of topics of the names of those persons who have exercised an important influence on the development of the economic life of the state. . . . While this introduction of the names of persons into the body of the index is admittedly an innovation, it is believed that the light which it throws on the cause of important economic movements will be distinctly helpful to the student." Unexpected difficulties delayed the completion of this state. The first was the discovery of the existence of a large, though widely scattered, body of early printed documents of which there had been no record. Senate and House journals were read for orders to print, and entries have been made for all items which were found to have been ordered printed. A second difficulty is the existence of an unknown extent of German editions of many executive reports. A third difficulty is the unrecorded fact that for the years 1850 and 1851 two English departmental editions of the executive reports exist, as each House employed its own printer during those years. The compilation of this enormous output of Ohio documents, as pictured in these two large volumes, beset with so many difficulties, again is testimony of Miss Hasse's untiring energy and painstaking work.

PALMER, Henrietta R. List of English editions and translations of Greek and Latin classics printed before 1641. With an introduction by Victor Scholderer. London: Printed for the Bibliographical Society by Blades, East & Blades, 1911. xxxii+119 p.

The late Richard Garnett published, in the first volume of "Bibliographica" (afterwards

reprinted in his "Essays in bibliography and librarianship") a study of "The early Italian book trade," in which he showed how some very interesting facts may be gathered about the character and tendencies of an epoch from a study of the output of the printing press. The present work may well be made a guide for such a study in its limited field, and Mr. Scholderer has, in his introduction, used it to give a brief outline of the literature in question. He shows, for instance, how neglected were the Greek tragedians, while an epigon like Seneca was represented by a complete version of his tragedies, and how the remaining influence of mediæval scholasticism still shows itself in the comparatively large number of translations from Aristoteles, while of Plato there is only one translation—from the French. The translations themselves he finds to be of rather low merit, if those by Ben Jonson and Chapman are excepted. "There are several reasons for this," he says. "In the first place, the time was too active and too full of itself to care very much about entering into the spirit of remote antiquity, so that the interest of its translations lies in their being an expression of the translator's way of thinking much rather than in any fidelity or felicity in catching the purport of the original; and in the second place, even if the desire for accuracy had been present in a far greater degree, the total absence of any definite standard of taste in an age entirely given up to experiment would still have proved an insurmountable obstacle. As these men were unable, by the nature of their task, to give themselves absolutely free play, they had no rule or guide to fall back upon, and they turned out either slavish word-for-word transcripts or else doggerel of the flattest and meanest description. They were at their best in free adaptations, such as Marlowe's 'Musaëus'; but, then, such a work can scarcely be called translation in any stricter sense."

As Mr. A. W. Pollard, the honorary secretary of the Bibliographical Society, explains in the preface, the work is essentially the work of Miss Palmer, though "individual titles and imprints have been extended and a few titles added by the aid of a few friends at London, Oxford and Cambridge." The total absence of collation is probably due to the apparent fact that the work has not been done to any large extent from the books themselves. (The ms. was submitted at the suggestion of Professor Flügel, of Leland Stanford University.) This is, however, to some extent compensated for by the notes of the whereabouts of copies at the British Museum, the Bodleian or the University Library at Cambridge, with the addition of a few other single references, both to libraries and to bibliographies. An alphabetical index to editors, translators and printers would not have added materially, it would seem, to the bulk of the volume, and would have been well worth the labor that might have been bestowed upon it. A. G. S. J.



## Periodical and other Literature

*Bibliographical Society of America* has issued its "Papers," volume six, containing "Father Kino's lost history, its discovery, and its value," by Herbert E. Bolton; "A bibliography of English fiction in the eighteenth century," by John M. Clapp; and "The new classification of languages and literatures by the Library of Congress," by A. C. von Noë.

*Christian Science Monitor*, July 13, contained an interesting article, entitled "Confessions of an assistant librarian," by Gale Lowell. The article is designed to give the public a better idea of the work of an assistant in a public library, and also some idea of the salary question.

*Connecticut School Document*, No. 3, 1912, on "Laws relating to schools," includes law sections relating to school and public libraries, and the library commission.

*Grand Rapids Public Library Bulletin* for July contained a list of books by and about the leading candidates for the presidency, which books have been placed on the open shelves in the reading room.

*Indian Review*, June, contains "Public libraries for public education," by B. M. Dadachanji.

*Library Occurrent* (Indiana), June, includes "Popular copyrights—selected list," and an "Index to newspapers," March 1-May 15.

*New York Libraries*, July, includes "The buying of books," by P. M. Paine; "How may a public library help municipal government?" by W. H. Allen; "Training of high school students in the use of the library," by Ida M. Mendenhall; "New editions of standard books for children"; "Advance titles of 'best books,'" by Martha T. Wheeler; "Library institutes and round-tables, 1912."

*Notes of California Libraries*, July, contains the report of the state association meeting and the county librarians' convention, held at Lake Tahoe, June 17-22.

*Pennsylvania Library Notes*, July, contains "Books for the commonplace people," by Florence A. Watts, and "Some good books for the study of Shakespeare."

*Selected list of books*, Part II. of the quarterly published by the Ontario Department of Education, includes "Books for the home and the children," by Mrs. W. J. Hanna.

*Sewanee Review*, July, contained "Training in the use of books," by W. W. Bishop. This has been reprinted in separate form.

### ENGLISH

*Cardiff Libraries Review*, April-June, contains a list of recent books on current political problems and a number of brief articles on authors and reading.

*The Librarian and Book World*, August, contains reviews of "Library classification and cataloging," by J. D. Brown, and plans of the National Museum of Wales, of which the foundation stone was laid June 26.

*The Library*, July, contains "Martin Marprelate and Shakespeare's Fluellen," by J. D. Wilson; "A vicar's library," by Hugh Macdonald; "Michael Wenssler and his press at Basel," by Victor Scholderer; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "The literary output of Daniel Defoe," by W. L. Purves; "Cambridge fragments," by Charles Sayle.

*Library Association Record*, July, contains "The Monastic libraries of Wales, 5th to 16th centuries (Celtic and Medieval periods)," by D. R. Phillips; "Where was Sommariva's 'Batrachomyomachia' printed?" by W. E. A. Oxon; "On the proposed division of the N. C. L. A. area," by H. E. Johnston; "A reply to Mr. Jast's address to the N. C. L. A. on branch work," by J. W. C. Purves; and "Technical training in librarianship in England and abroad," by A. C. Piper.

*Library World*, July, contains "The classification of technology," by Mr. H. B. Mash; "A form of work sheet for libraries of medium size," with illustrations; "Summer interchange of assistants: a suggestion," by W. G. Fry, favoring the interchange of library assistants between libraries situated in the country and by the sea and those in the city on health grounds and the benefit of varied experience; "Impressions of American libraries," extracts from an address by W. M. Mackenzie; "The library association examinations: a suggestion," by W. G. Hawkins.

### FOREIGN

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, June-July, has "Public library organization," and the report of the meeting of the Danish Library Association, June 1.

*Bibliographie de Belgique* will be published henceforth by the Royal Library, under the direction of a special commission.

*De Boekzaal*, July-August, contains "Reading rooms in south Holland," by J. de Louw.

*Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, May, includes "Ibsen and the sages," by Fredrik Paasche; "Public libraries in the country: Melhus, Odderne, and Vaagen"; "Drammens public library" (illustrated).

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, June, includes "The dogma of systematic classification," by G. Leigh; "Breton scriptoria; their Latin abbreviation symbols," by W. M. Lindsay; "The first edition of Apulejus' 'Golden donkey,' printed through Ludwig Hohenwang," by Erwin Rosenthal.

— July-August, gives the report of the thirteenth conference of German librarians in Munich, with the important papers.

## SEPARATE ARTICLES

## BOOKBUYING.

The buying of books. P. M. Paine. *N. Y. Libs.*, Jl., '12, p. 133-136.

Book selection aims to maintain a high circulation, at the same time heeding the higher call. The article gives useful hints to those intending to form a library, beginning with reference books, which can be provided for as little as \$5. For the book selector, the sex problem is the most difficult, and the consideration is the effect upon the reader. There is no reason why the library should prize the patronage of the "thinker" higher than that of the reader of good fiction. The question of good binding also enters into the question of choice. Larger coöperation between newspapers and libraries is urged, especially that the latter should be in position to respond promptly to the sudden needs of newspapers for special information on topics of the day.

## BOOKS FOR THE COMMONPLACE PEOPLE.

Books for the commonplace people. Florence A. Watts. *Pa. Lib. N.*, Jl., '12, p. 6-10.

Divides the borrowers into three classes: the scholarly readers, that large class of people which work eight or more hours a day, and comes to the library for information and recreation, and those who want nothing but the newest fiction. The article gives authors who are particularly in demand by the middle class for recreation and information, the selection being generally of a popular nature.

## CATALOGING BUREAU.

Waste in the library field. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Asst.*, Jl., '12, p. 142-151.

A suggestion for a bureau which should print catalog cards for the English libraries, as the Library of Congress prints them in America. Something in this direction might be undertaken by the state, but such service, Mr. Jast believes, would probably not be along the lines most suitable for municipal libraries. His scheme is that the sum needed annually for the upkeep of such a bureau should be raised by subscription of the libraries, based on the size and financial resources of the library. Each library would then be supplied, without extra charge, with whatever cards it required, so that the larger libraries requiring more cards would be recompensed, roughly, for their larger subscriptions. Under this arrangement, the bureau could be started at once, assured of financial backing. A number of other activities might be undertaken by the bureau; for instance, it could give definite information on many points, such as new editions, often called "revised," misleadingly. The bureau would buy all new books that would be likely to be bought by libraries, and could, indeed, give recommendations as to book selection.

## CHILD IN THE CITY.

The Child in the City: A series of papers presented at the conferences held during the Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit. Chic. Sch. Civics and Philanthropy, 1912. 502 p.

Part seven (Libraries and Museums) contains the following papers of direct library interest: "The child's world of books" by W. N. C. Carlton; "Children's reading and municipal libraries" by C. H. Judd; and "Library extension in Chicago" by Carl B. Roden. These papers cover 25 pages. The other parts are: personal service; physical care; the school and the child; special groups of children; the working child; the law and the child; social and civic problems of childhood; and the uncompleted task.

## HOSPITAL LIBRARIES.

State control of state hospital libraries. Edith K. Jones. *Am. Jour. Insanity*, Ap., '12, p. 709-714.

In Iowa the "Board of Control" has assumed charge of all state institution libraries, sending its own librarian to organize and catalog, and give training and advice. Minnesota's Public Library Commission sends out its organizer, and that of Indiana is also prepared to undertake the work. In Nebraska, the last legislature made direct appropriation to the library commission for this purpose. In the eastern states, where the commissions are already overtaxed, the Board of Insanity or its equivalent should assume entire charge of the work, with its office as center for traveling libraries, librarian, etc. Traveling libraries would supplement a growing permanent collection in each hospital, in charge of an intelligent assistant, well read and interested in the work. In many cases a trained librarian can be employed who is also a stenographer. This library can also include the medical department.

## INQUIRY ASSISTANTS.

Inquiry assistants: a suggestion. Sidney Kirby. *Lib. World*, Jl., '12, p. 354-358.

Showing the reader how to find a particular book is in need of systematic organization. Assistants are usually willing and obliging enough, but frequently have not time to give proper attention to inquiries. The "Inquiry desk" suggested in this article should be conspicuously labeled. New members should be introduced to the "inquiry assistant," who would explain the library.

## LIBRARY PROFESSION.

Some steps towards a more perfect organization of the library profession. H. T. Coutts. *Lib. Asst.*, Jl., '12, p. 151-155.

Librarianship is not yet regarded as one of the learned professions, and this is largely because of lack of organization. In the teaching profession, a certain course of instruction must be passed before a position of any im-

portance may be obtained, while the procedure for entering the profession of librarianship is dependent upon the notions and whims of local councils, and the educational requirements are governed by the same indefinite standards. Mr. Coutts believes that the professional status would not be improved if libraries were placed under the education authority; rather the reverse. It is the existing organization which must be strengthened and improved. The several societies in England, possessing separate constitutions, and having the same or similar aims, should be affiliated as federated with the Library Association. The Library Association will have a stronger appeal when it adopts more progressive methods. Its schemes of professional education and of legislation, recently inaugurated, should help in time toward a more perfect organization. The Library Assistants' Association should earnestly endeavor to increase its membership, especially interesting itself in the establishment of branch associations.

### Notes and News

**ART CONTEST.**—The object of the art contest recently held at the Public Library, Burlington, Ia., was twofold: that the children from all parts of the city be attracted to the library, that when there they might be taught how to use books. To this end, announcement was made, through the papers and the principals of the city and parochial schools, that from April 25 to May 25 there would be on exhibit, in the children's room of the library, a collection of copies of some of the world's masterpieces (only such paintings were chosen as would be of interest to children); that the children were invited to come to the library and see the pictures exhibited. Essays were to be submitted not later than May 25 by pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of not more than two hundred words on his or her favorite picture in the collection, to a chosen committee. Two prizes were offered—the favorite pictures of the successful contestants. Hundreds of children responded, came, stopped to see, to read, and with the help of the children's librarian to study the books on reference for the paintings. Forty-three essays were submitted, showing varying degrees of originality, research and good use of language. The results more than justified the library's efforts in the numbers of children attracted and in the subsequent reading and interest in art. Parents and teachers commented favorably upon this attempt to give the boys and girls an idea of the world's art treasures.

**BOOKS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES.**—As New York State Education Department Bulletin No. 513 has been published "An annotated, graded, classified and priced list of books suitable for elementary school libraries, with some suggestions in regard to the use of school libraries," a pamphlet of 65 pages. The list includes

about 700 titles, is merely suggestive, with approximate grading, and contains considerable historical fiction, some of it not of the highest order. The most useful books are double starred. Those next in importance are marked with one star.

**BOSTON COÖPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAU** has transferred its headquarters to the Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston.

**CLASSIFICATION** scheme of human knowledge, divided under sciences and arts, has been compiled by Rev. S. Claude Tickell, Saffron Walden, Essex, England, giving an outline for a subject catalog—"primarily an outline for a liberal education."

**GEORGIA.** Colonial, Revolutionary and Confederate records have been published by the state, and are for sale by the state librarian.

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE.**—The Senate and House conference committees reported the following section as Section 10 of the army appropriation bill: "Sec. 10. That Section 8 of the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved June 26, 1912, shall not take effect or be operative during the fiscal year 1913 except to the extent that it prohibits the payment of membership fees or dues in societies or associations; *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1913 expenses of attendance of officers or employees of the government at any meeting or convention of members of any society or association shall be incurred only on the written authority and direction of the heads of executive departments or other government establishments or the government of the District of Columbia; and a detailed statement of all such expenses incurred from June 30 until Dec. 1, 1912, shall be submitted to Congress on or before Jan. 1, 1913." The report was agreed to by both Houses on August 23 and the bill signed by the President August 24.

**LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—ANNUAL MEETING.**—Through the kindness of Mr. Edmund Gosse, the Association was privileged, at its seventeenth annual meeting, on June 12, to inspect the Library of the House of Lords. Over forty members were present, and were conducted through the building by Mr. Hugh Butler. The meeting in the evening took place in the Mocatta Library. Mr. L. Stanley Jast read a paper on "Waste in the library field," followed by discussion. A particularly satisfactory annual report was read and adopted.

The result of the ballot was as follows: President, H. T. Coutts, Islington; vice-president, H. W. Checketts, Birmingham; honorable treasurer, W. G. Chambers, Plumstead, Woolwich; honorable secretary, W. C. Berwick Sayers, Croydon. Mr. Coutts, on taking the chair, delivered an address on "Some steps towards a more perfect organization of the library profession."

**MUNICIPAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT** of the Oakland Free Library, under the direction of Mrs. E. H. Overstreet, as librarian, has prepared a statement outlining the history of municipal reference work, and the aims, location, work (1911-12), and arrangement of material of this department. Oakland is the first city on the Pacific coast to establish such a library department. The department went into operation in July, 1911. It is supported by the city, is under direction of the main library, and is to become a branch housed in the City Hall as soon as that structure is completed. The report also refers to the coöperation of the various departments of the library, and as concerns material on the same subject in the main library (three blocks away), cards of different color are placed in the municipal reference catalog as a guide to such material, and *vice versa*.

The report states that there are now 20 state legislative and 33 municipal reference libraries in cities of the United States, and one, called the Stadtestag, in Berlin, Germany, established in 1906. The California State Library has for a few years had such a collection or department. San Francisco has an excellent collection, and plans soon to place it in charge of a special librarian. The Los Angeles municipal reference collection in the library is now under the management of the document librarian, with no special librarian to carry on investigations. For several years a municipal reference collection and bureau has been in operation at the Bethlehem Institute in Los Angeles.

**SALARY** grading in the Hambury city library, recently established, includes: director, starting with a salary of 11,000 marks, with limit of 13,000 marks; librarian, starting with 5000 marks, with limit of 9000 marks; secretary, starting with 3600 marks, with limit of 5100 marks. The librarian, because of special work, may receive a salary as high as 11,000 marks.

**SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKS.**—A list of annotated books for school libraries has been compiled by the 1911 Kansas Pupil's Reading Circle Board. This board was organized by the State Teachers' Association and directed to make annual selections of suitable books.

**UNION CATALOG.**—The California State Library has begun its union catalog for California, and already 13,615 cards have been filed, representing an author card for each book in eight county libraries. A number of special collections, the Harvard University Library cards up to 12-3456, and cards for the periodical files in 52 libraries are also included. All California libraries are asked to join in this coöperation, at least to supply a card for all future accessions.

**VICTORIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**—A movement to establish a Victoria Library Association, recently initiated by Mr. A. E. McMicken, city librarian of Prahran, Australia, resulted in a representative gathering in Prahran, and

a committee was formed to draft the rules and objects of the association. The last meeting of the Library Association of Australasia was held in 1902, and though some librarians in other states held that it was still alive, so little had been accomplished, and the need of stimulating public interest as well as coöperation among libraries was so urgent, that it was generally agreed that immediate steps should be taken to form an active coöperative body. Victoria libraries are not commonly regarded as educational institutions; their influence is small, and their activities in educational circles are limited. Especial emphasis was placed on the duty of the association to link the libraries with the schools.

**Indiana Public Library Commission** has reprinted a newspaper letter written by one of the commissioners, urging the establishment of a public library in Rockville, which is being sent out to editors of newspapers in all towns in the 10 counties not possessing a library, accompanied by a personal letter asking them to give space to the subject.

**New York, N. Y., Queens Borough Public Library.** The chief librarian, Miss Hume, has prepared a special report on the organization of the library, detailing the office and department routine.

**Ontario Library Association** has issued its proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting, held in Toronto, April 8-9 (128 p.).

**St. Louis Public Library** has just received a new consignment of telephone directories from 54 different cities, towns and districts, through the courtesy of the Bell Telephone Company.

**Troy (N. Y.) Public Library** does some excellent newspaper publicity work through two columns of "News of interest gathered at the Troy Public Library," appearing in the *Morning Record*. For instance, one paragraph will call attention to a coming convention, of which the official report of the previous year's meeting is in the library. Another note will discuss some interesting periodical article, and, again, others give a glimpse into some new book or speak of current events. These paragraphs are usually followed by an annotated list of recent additions.

**Virginia State Library** has issued "A finding list of books relating to printing, book industry, libraries and bibliography in the Virginia State Library."

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## Librarians

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**ARCTOWSKI**, Dr. Henryk, in charge of the science collection of the New York Public Library, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Lemberg, Austria.

**BACON**, Corinne, succeeds Miss Donnelly as director and librarian of the Drexel Institute



Library School. She is a graduate of the Packer Collegiate Institute, and was for seven years an assistant in the New Britain (Conn.) Public Library before she attended the New York State Library School (1901-03), from which she obtained the degree of B.L.S. From 1903-10 she was on the staff of the State Library, and since then has been head cataloger in the Newark (N. J.) Free Library.

BOUCHETTE, Errol, F.R.C.S., clerk of the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa, and one of the best known of Canadian litterateurs, died, August 13, of typhoid fever.

BROWN, Mabel Webster, who has been appointed first assistant in the Drexel Institute Library School, is a graduate of Vassar. Before taking her library training in the college graduate course at Simmons College, Miss Brown taught for two years, and was engaged in newspaper work for two years in Knoxville, Tenn. She reorganized the library at Hopkinton, Mass., for the Massachusetts State Commission, and for the last year has been in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

BUCK, Harriet J., has been appointed librarian of Atlanta University, Georgia.

DONNELLY, June Richardson, N. Y. S. L. S., '03, has resigned the directorship of the Drexel Institute Library School to accept the position of assistant teacher of library economy in the Washington Irving High School for girls, New York City.

STEINER, Bernard C. The engagement of Dr. Steiner to Miss Ethel S. Mulligan, of Yonkers, N. Y., has just been announced, and it is said that their marriage will probably take place in the fall.

THWAITES, R. G., is joint author of "Frontier defense on the upper Ohio, 1777-1778; compiled from the Draper mss. in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society . . ." and also of "A history of the United States for grammar schools."

WILSON, Albert S., A.B., B.D., who, since October, 1907, has been assistant director of the University of Illinois Library School, has resigned his position, to become librarian of the Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. While a graduate student of the University of Chicago, Mr. Wilson was in charge of the Haskell Hall Library, and during the year 1906-1907 was librarian of the Colorado State Normal School of Greeley. During the five years at the library school, he has come into close relations with the students, and his work, both as administrator and instructor, has been highly successful. The best wishes of everyone follow him into his new work.

WIRTS, Annie E., for 20 years chief librarian of the Bedford (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Circulating Library, died Aug. 16, 1912.

WRIGHT, Purd B. On account of his general physical condition, Mr. Wright tendered his resignation to the library committee of the

Board of Education, Kansas City, July 18. The field for library activity he considered so broad and in need of such vigorous pushing that he felt unable to continue the work. The rumor of a disorganized staff is without foundation, as Mr. Wright has had the active support of every department with one exception. The board has reappointed every member with two exceptions, in nearly every instance with increase of salary, upon Mr. Wright's recommendation.

ZACHERT, Adeline B., was director of the work with children in the Louisville Free Public Library from the date of its beginning in 1905 until June, when she came to the Rochester Public Library, which is now organizing. Here she will be in charge of the work with children and schools and library extension. The latter will include the management of stations, deposit collections and other means of bringing the library to the people and acquainting them with its advantages. During her seven years' connection with the Louisville Library Miss Zacherl not only placed the work with children on a high plane, but through it she did much to extend the library service to all parts of the city through the branches, settlement houses, factories and schools.

### Gifts and Bequests

Chicago, Ill. The Art Institute has received a gift of \$50,000 to establish an architectural library through the will of D. H. Burnham.

Memphis, Tenn. The Cossitt Library is the recipient of \$5000 from Mrs. Helen Cossitt Jouillard, to be used in making necessary improvements to the building.

Reedsburg, Wis. A gift of \$1000 has been received for the library through the will of the late Mrs. Morse.

Ridgewood, N. J., has received a bequest of \$35,000 for a library by the will of Julia Frances Pease.

Rochester, N. Y. The Public Library has received a gift of 853 volumes from the library of the late Joseph O'Connor.

Utica, N. Y. The public library's bequest of a \$5000 trust fund, the interest to be used for book purchase, has now become available through the death of Mrs. A. J. Upson.

Wapakoneta, O. By the will of the late L. U. Blume, the Board of Education will receive \$50,000 for a Y. M. C. A. and library after the wife's death.

### Library Reports

Alameda (Cal.) F. L. Marcella H. Krauth, lhn. (Rpt.—year Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 2629; total 39,881. New registrations 446; total 10,230. Circulation 125,399. Receipts \$14,709, expenditures \$10,220. (Salaries \$4670, books \$2951, binding \$215.)



*Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L.* Katherine H. Wooten lbn. (13th rpt. 1911). Accessions 7478; total 56,195. New registration 6069, total 35,511. Circulation 294,370. Receipts \$23,010; expenditures \$23,007 (salaries \$12,628, books \$6240, binding \$443, printing \$754).

On registration, the name in the directory, or telephone book is sufficient identification. Non-resident membership fee was reduced to \$1. The experiment of having a professional collector for overdue accounts was considered worth while, even though amounts collected did not pay for his services. Rent collection contained 2111 v. on Dec. 31, and 60,660 v. were circulated. \$3474 were collected and \$3548 spent. The catalog department classified and cataloged 8676 v. A separate shelf list for books in the reference collection was made, greatly facilitating inventory taking.

*Colorado Springs (Colo.) P. L.* Lucy W. Baker, lbn. (Rpt.—year Mr. 1, 1912.) Net accessions 1080, total 23,528. New registration 2162. Circulation 107,182. (Juvenile 24,335). Expenditures \$8593. (Salaries \$4395, books \$2037, binding \$256.)

*Fort Dodge (Ia.) F. P. L.* Sabra L. Nason, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.) Accessions 1058, total 12,405. New registration 696, total 3965. Circulation 38,088 (juv. 15,051). Receipts \$5536, expenditures \$4487. (Salaries \$1834, books \$782, binding \$200.) The rent collection has been discontinued, and seven day books, plainly marked as such, have been substituted. These are loaned without charge but a fine of 5 cents per day for overdue books is charged.

*Fort Worth (Tex.) Carnegie P. L.* Mrs. C. Scheuber, lbn. (Rpt.—year Mr. 1, 1912.) Net accessions 1912, total 22,617. New registrations 4257, total 10,338. Circulation 74,975 (63% fiction). Receipts \$12,056, expenditures \$11,263 (salaries \$4335, books \$1809, building and repair \$1113, binding \$327.) A new stack was installed in the stack room. Of the juvenile circulation of 22,015, 3454 was fiction. At the end of the series of story hours, two prizes were offered to the children who told their favorite myth best and stated most clearly their reason for preferring it. A table classifying borrowers is included.

*Hoboken (N. J.) P. L.* T. F. Hatfield, lbn. (Rpt.—year Ap. 1912.) Net accessions 4426, total 50,311. New registrations 2257, total 10,000. Circulation 204,641 (juvenile 87,005). Receipts \$32,738, expenditures \$24,699. (Salaries \$11,505, books \$5251, binding \$2322, insurance \$688.) Reference room use was 13,932. A branch was opened in the high school with 8000 v.

*Houston (Tex.) Carnegie L.* Julia Ideson, lbn. (8th rpt.—year Ap. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 4270, total 35,526. Registrations 3499, total 13,176. Circulation 112,874 (non-fiction 21.4%). Expenditures \$11,640.38. (Salaries \$4200, books \$2916, binding \$471, insurance \$551.)

*Joplin (Mo.) F. P. L.* Mary B. Swanwick, lbn. (Rpt.—year Ap. 30, '12.) Accessions 6186; total 21,923. Circulation 70,425. Borrowers' cards issued 1415; total 7946. Receipts \$15,398.77; expenses \$10,116.38 (heat \$235.75; janitor's service \$755; salaries \$1965.46; books \$2714.65).

The library is building up a good "local" collection, and already has a file of newspapers dating from 1878, with only a few gaps to be filled in. During the year, 11 schoolroom libraries were in circulation, with an issue of 2784 books.

*Kenosha, Wis. Simmons L.* Cora M. Frantz, lbn. (12th rpt.—year My. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 870, total 23,155. School duplicate collection 1594. New registration 261, total 6510. Circulation 98,959. Receipts \$35,970, (from city \$20,791), expenditures \$13,024 (books \$1707, salaries \$4287, returned to city \$5000, binding \$349). Instruction in the use of the library was given to 252 students.

*Lincoln (Neb.) City L.* Lulu Horne, lbn. (Rpt.—year My. 31, 1912.) Accessions 2650; total, 32,565. Circulation 190,421. New registrations 2573; total 11,191. Receipts \$12,440; expenditures \$11,800 (administration \$8605; books \$2955; construction, branch, \$240).

*Manchester (N. H.) City L.* F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (58 rpt.—1911.) Accessions 2125, total 66,555. New registrations 1106, total 7249. Circulation 116,982 (school 7840, reading room 17,810). Expenditures \$30,379. Announcement has been made that Mr. F. P. Carpenter intends to build and donate to the city a new library building.

*Napa, Cal. Goodman L.* C. B. Seeley, lbn. (Rpt.—1911-'12.) Accessions 518; total 10,731. Registration 466; total 4530. Circulation 41,567.

*Nashville (Tenn.) Carnegie L.* Margaret McE. Kercheval, lbn. (10 rpt.—1911.) Accessions 5855, total 63,671. New registration 2795, total 22,840. Circulation 153,166. Receipts \$17,588, expenditures \$17,242. (Salaries \$8145, books \$3811, binding \$892, furniture \$886.) The information desk, situated in the main hall, is now a very important fixture. Work on Sunday is steadily growing.

*New Orleans (La.) P. L.* H. M. Gill, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.) Accessions 11,093, total 110,087. New registration 9104, total 17,130. Circulation 400,397. Receipts \$43,447, expenditures \$40,795.

Work on reclassification has been continued. It is endeavored to bind popular books in the library so that they may not be withdrawn for a month or two when most in demand. This work is done entirely without machinery and by library attendants. It is suggested that an apprentice class be formed, choosing 20 or less persons to serve for 3 months as apprentices without pay, when they may be

designated as substitutes at \$2 a day, and later assistants at \$25 per month the first year. On Aug. 26, 1911 the Canal branch building was opened. Lack of funds and accommodation has prevented more extensive work.

*New York, N. Y. Queens Borough P. L. J. F. Hume, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.)* Accessions 29,786, total 149,224. Registration 23,209, total active 55,557. Circulation 983,213 (increase 31 %, fiction 63 %). Reference use 27,671 persons, reading room use 521,119. Many of the branch libraries were transferred to better quarters, but work has been repressed because of lack of facilities. Work of altering present lighting system was begun. Contrast of work done by contract labor and by departmental labor, showed that through the supplies department great saving had been accomplished. The traveling library department, maintaining 9 stations, circulated 157,505 v. It is interesting to note that only one branch (for many years the most important) suffered a decrease in circulation, and that because of changes in the neighborhood consequent to better transit facilities with N. Y. City, resulting in the moving away of many families, their places being taken by illiterate Italians, changing entirely the character of the branch work. 163 two-day books were circulated 3936 times in four branches, fines amounting to \$48. In December it was decided to build up a special collection of works relating to Long Island. Inventory showed 1027 books missing. 4401 books in reinforced binding were purchased at an average cost of \$1.25 per volume. In the children's department circulation increased 36%, fiction percentage being 57. Mounted poems and pictures were extensively circulated for the first time, 420 and 1497 respectively being used. 254 story hours, and 54 club meetings were held, 12 stations with 8212 v. had a circulation of 135,555.

*Ottumwa (Ia.) P. L. May B. Ditch, lbn. (9th rpt.—1911.)* Accessions 1886, total 30,129. Circulation 83,896. Receipts \$7330.51. Expenditures \$6344.64. (Salaries \$2153.10, books \$1632.93, binding \$450.97.)

*Oxford, O. Miami U. L. S. J. Brandenburg, lbn. (3d annual rpt.—1911-12.)* Net accessions 2592, total 33,976. Circulation 15,494. stack room 7255, collateral reading 37,614. 229 v. were bound or rebound at \$254. The second deck of the stack room was completed. In charging, the new system installed requires only the signature of the borrower on a card filed at the library.

*Philadelphia, Pa. Apprentices' L. Co. Miss E. M. Bache, lbn. (92 rpt.—year to Mr. 31, 1912.)* Accessions 1708. Circulation 87,441 (fiction 49,004), children's 34,738. Reading room attendance 36,459, children 42,474. The cooperation with teachers is especially noted. Expenditures \$25,776. (Books \$1364, binding \$643, salaries \$3850, investments \$17,605.)

*Philadelphia (Pa.) F. L. J. Thompson,*

*lbn. (16th rpt.—1911, with progress to June, 1912.)* Accessions 23,702, total 390,087 v. Total registration 220,951. Circulation 1,980,923. Readers 1,212,693. Receipts \$270,647, expenditures \$235,737. (Books \$39,842, bindery \$15,823, administration \$180,071.) A notable gift is the Rawle law library of 3400 v., with a fund of \$10,000 for its upkeep and increase. A room has been secured in the City Hall for a municipal reference department, where some 600 books will be kept. One branch library was opened in December, and six new branches are being erected or definitely planned. In the children's department, the story hour, reading, lectures, club work and school visits have stimulated the demand for books as to overtax the resources of many of the branches. An important work undertaken has been the preparation of a list of reference questions propounded by the children in the different libraries, and of the books in which material was found to answer them. The circulation of children's books gained nearly 60,000 during the year. The average attendance at story hours ranged from 37 to 192 in the branches, 297 stories being told with an attendance of 24,037. The department for the blind reported 6742 v. circulated in Philadelphia, 3405 v. in Pennsylvania and 5038 v. in other states. Lectures have proved the increased use of the library, and "the development of this movement, if a development can be accomplished, will tend very much to the betterment of the work of the library system. . . . The most successful lectures have been those which have been delivered by practiced lecturers."

*Patterson (N. J.) F. P. L. (26th rpt.—year Je. 30, 1911.)* Accessions 5057; total 45,286. Circulation 203,723 (increase 30,376). Registration 6042; total 19,384. Receipts, \$27,089; expenditures \$26,541 (salaries \$14,733, books \$4797, periodicals \$957, binding \$595).

The duplicate pay collection of about 700 had a circulation of 14,312, netting \$1016 at a cost of \$440, making a balance of \$575, which profit is spent for books outside the collection. Inventory showed 195 books missing. Of the 225 books reported lost the previous year, 45 were found. Emphasis is placed on the poor location of the two branches, greatly reducing the circulation possible. A map of the city, included in the report, shows population by wards and actual and suggested locations of libraries. A table gives the statistics of appropriations, expenditures and growth since the re-establishment of the library after the fire of 1902, supplementing in part the illustrated chronological outline of the first 25 years of the library's history which appeared in the 25th annual report.

— (27th rpt.—year Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 5479; total 49,741. Circulation 221,381 (increase 17,658). Registration 6847; total 19,915. Receipts \$28,852; expenditures

\$28,601 (salaries \$15,043, books \$5234, periodicals \$988, binding \$1251).

As a nucleus of a large collection of sheet music, opera scores and musical literature, a collection of about 2000 pieces was bought at auction, which is to be arranged and bound before being put into general use. Four numbers of a series of bulletins on special subjects were issued, and their usefulness is considered warrant for larger expenditure in this publicity work. The useful arts department has had gratifying use. "The special development of this department is hardly more than well begun, and results of great and genuine importance in the industrial life of the city may reasonably be expected to follow whenever we are able to push this development to its utmost limit." Recommendation is again made that the children's department should be in charge of one person specially trained. The two branches have shown satisfactory results, having circulated together over 80,000 v. A small branch has been established at the Y. M. C. A. building, costing the library nothing for rent or labor, and it seems possible to develop here an important central branch on the lines of the business branch of the Newark library. A special committee of the trustees on fine arts and exhibitions, a special useful arts periodical room, and the enlargement of the collection relating to New Jersey and Paterson are urged.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* H. W. Craver, lbn. (16th rpt.—year to Ja. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 24,352 v., total 383,084. Circulation 1,232,646, including reading room use 2,343,578. Registration total 103,944, a decrease of 16,328 due to reregistration. Receipts total \$358,357, expenditures \$342,788. (Books \$49,315, building \$113,464, library department \$145,684.) The 17,951 v. added to central collection represented 5112 new titles, 10,292 replacing worn out or lost volumes. Schools division added 6412 volumes, 23,980 v. were withdrawn. 76,196 cards were received from the Printing Division and 42,550 from the Library of Congress. 4892 v. were bound, 24,400 rebound, 30,264 reinforced. In the reference department debate tables have been especially frequented, students retiring to the small rooms nearby for discussion. The value of the printed bibliography of the technology division has frequently been referred to by lecturers, and lists have been distributed in some cases. Books are ordered by the reference department for branches, either for permanent use, for 6 months, or by adding one or two copies to the central collection. The 6 months' plan is adopted when 2 branch libraries feel that a book would be read by a small group of people but then would be useless. For stations, the stations librarian selects desirable books, which are gone over by the chief lending librarian, who then orders copies additional to those which cannot be spared. All foreign books added are placed in the

central collection and lent to branches. Entertainments "by a foreigner's own countrymen and in his own language will attract him when no other form of publicity will." During the year the first factory station for use of men employees was established. The total juvenile circulation was 603,444, an increase of 57,851. Total attendance was 637,458. The number of children recorded in the schools of the city is 62,925. Story hour attendance gain was 57,608. The East Liberty branch reports that the Italians are not readers while the Germans are the best class of foreign borrowers. In the Mt. Washington branch the ribbon arrangement of fiction was discontinued, readers generally preferring the division of fiction and non-fiction on opposite sides of the room.

*Pomona (Cal.) P. L.* Sarah M. Jacobus, lbn. (22d rpt.—year Je. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 1378; total 21,525. Circulation 90,762 (fiction 64 per cent.). New registrations 558; total 8228. Receipts \$14,838 (from city taxes \$10,389); expenditures \$7401 (salaries \$4440; books \$1256; binding \$393).

An additional gift of \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie has been expended in altering and enlarging the building. Two wings have been thrown out to the rear. The whole basement, new and old, has been finished for use. A museum room has been added on the second story. The basement accommodates the reference department, a committee and conversation room, storerooms, staff room with kitchen, furnace and packing rooms. The main floor is devoted to the circulating departments, adult and juvenile, and to reading rooms, a rest room for women and workroom. The most radical change made is from direct to indirect illumination. It is too early to say anything about comparative cost of running, but the increased beauty and comfort are unquestioned.

*St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L.* C. E. Rush, lbn. (22d rpt.—year Ap. 30, 1912.) Accessions 5731, total 62,052. New registrations 2132, total 13,503. Circulation 299,088. Expenditures \$24,349. (Books \$6849, salaries \$11,025, binding \$1242.)

A local moving picture theater exhibited a specially prepared lantern slide showing at each performance photographic reproductions of the library buildings. The circulation of home-read books on Sunday and the closing of the juvenile department on that day became necessary, but statistics do not indicate any loss. Considerable progress has been made in preparation of a large circulating collection of loose and mounted pictures. The report is interestingly illustrated with little pen and ink sketches and terse sentences are printed in heavier type at the top and bottom of each page.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* A. E. Bostwick, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Ap. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 13,008 v., total 352,700 v. New registrations 31,063, total 94,291. Circulation 1,439,163 v.

(711,163 from branches, 128,231 from delivery stations, 210,137 through traveling libraries.) Expenditures \$778,812. (Buildings \$578,219, salaries \$119,882, books, etc. \$38,303, rent \$14,166, delivery expense \$4944, printing and stationary \$4070, insurance \$776.)

The report this year has been published both as a formal report, briefer than usual, and as a readable account of the library's work, in the style of a magazine article (72 p.), well-illustrated throughout with small half-tones. The latter is intended for the general reader, that he "will be tempted to give it more than a cursory glance and conquer the impulse to consign it to the waste basket." For the library profession, these two pamphlets have been bound together and continuously paged. In the readable portion are chapters on ownership and control, buildings, books, readers, and staff. Registration cards in force April 30, show 22,407 men, 25,517 women, 46,274 children and 33 institutions. The new building has stimulated registration and children are pressed by teachers. It is stated that unless readers can be held through new extension work, the number of cardholders is likely to decrease. During the year 12,381 names, registered 5 or 6 years ago have been dropped as they had not been registered for more than 2 years after expiration. Accessions were 17,051 less than last year. Cards written amounted to 105,107, of which 38,108 were L. C. and Library Bureau cards and entries mounted from the A. L. A. Booklist and Publishers Weekly. Donations reached 28,877 pieces, the largest being from the library of the late D. R. McAnnaly, Jr., consisting of 1596 v., 471 pm. and 293 pieces of sheet music. The record department reports that cards representing overdue books have been kept in their own departments, instead of in one alphabet at the main issue desk. 16,952 v. were rebound at a cost of \$7678, original binding 2647 v., at \$1815. 869 duplicates were rebound at \$399. The most important addition to branch work was the municipal reference branch in the city hall. The report includes 30 pages of tabulated statistics.

*Salem, Mass. Essex Institute L.* (Rpt.—year My. 6, 1912.) Accessions 2031 v. (purchase 336). 11,867 cards were added to the catalog. Expenditures, library \$1136, binding \$371. From special fund for books on China, 157 volumes were purchased costing \$397.

#### ENGLISH

*Coventry (Eng.) P. Libraries.* S. A. Pitt, lbn. (Rpt.—year Mr. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 660; total 64,792. Circulation 228,174 (lending 173,752, reference 44,412). Registration 11,162. Receipts £2778; expenditures £2294 (salaries £760, books, etc., £705, binding, £120).

Fiction circulation has decreased from 53 per cent. in 1908-9 to 43 per cent., due principally to admission to non-fiction shelves. This free access, however, has resulted in an in-

crease for binding and repair from £81 in 1908-9 to £120 in 1911-12. The report includes a map showing distribution, plans and elevation of the three proposed Carnegie branches.

*Croydon (Eng.) Libraries.* L. Stanley Jast, lbn. (23d rpt.—year Mr. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 2154 v., total 68,156. New registrations 593, total 20,139. Circulation 536,138 (including illustrations). Readers in reference 1, 26,513, use of books 88,350. 331 v. were recased, 28 v. bound, 1479 photos mounted. Receipts £4356, expenditures £4220. (Salaries £1567, books £624, binding £174, rent £305, insurance £13.) The report also includes the chief librarian's report on the annual L. A. U. K. meeting at Perth, 1911.

*Finbury (Eng.) P. Libraries.* (Rpt.—year Mr. 31, 1912.) Accessions 930, total 34,612. Registration 3635. Circulation 180,186 (reference 82,639, home 97,547). The old method of classification was superseded by the D. C., and the quarterly guides of the library for April and July published as a handbook of information of the library, contains the table and index. Certain changes were made in classes 8 and 9 of the D. C.

*Liverpool (Eng.) Libraries.* G. T. Shaw, lbn. (59 rpt.—1911.) Accessions 8790, replaced 7601, total reference 161,311 v., lending and reading 170,093 v. Circulation, reference 392,332, approximate issues from open shelves 122,956, home reading 1,861,445. A table shows 44 trades represented among borrowers, the largest class being boot and shoe makers with 5713; others are students 2218, teachers 1795, engineers 966, miscellaneous 2073, no occupation (principally females) 14,095, children 16,831; total is 57,056. Decrease of circulation in lending libraries was 25,302, the principal reason being the change of policy since 1909 of buying fiction only 6 to 12 months after publication. Fiction circulation decreased 18,518 during 1911. This decrease "serves to show that the committee have been justified in declining to continue to cater for the comparatively limited number of borrowers who only want the latest and most sensational novels." The delay in purchase has resulted in economy and more careful selection. Juvenile circulation, non-fiction, increased 18,255, while fiction decreased 11,767. During the year 3 new branch buildings were completed and opened.

*Nottingham (Eng.) P. Libraries.* (Rpt.—year to Mr. 30, 1912.) Total volumes 130,479. Circulation (including reading rooms) 615,668 (fiction 60%). Total attendance 2,376,551. Volumes bound 2091.

#### Bibliography and Cataloging

*ARCHITECTURE.* Thompson, A. Hamilton. *Military architecture in England during the Middle Ages*; il. by 200 photographs, drawings, and plans. N. Y., Oxford Univ. 21+384 p. (9 p. bibl.) 8°, \$3.



AUSTRALIA. Library of Parliament. Catalogue of the books, pamphlets, pictures and maps. S., 1911. Commonwealth of Australia. 993 p. 8°.

The catalog proper covers 734 pages, arranged by the Dewey system; an index to authors takes up 221 p., and a subject index 48 pages. The library was formed within the last eleven years.

CADILLAC, Antoine de La Mothe. Detroit P. L. Antoine de La Mothe Cadillac and Detroit before the conspiracy of Pontiac: a bibliography. 30 p. O. pap.

A list collated by the library of such historical material in its possession as may illuminate the character and career of Cadillac. Illustrations were secured by Mr. C. M. Burton, and some additional references have been listed which are only available in his private library.

CHINA. Laufer, Berthold. Jade: a study in Chinese archaeology and religion. Chic., Field Museum. 370 p. il. pors. 8°, \$6.

CITY PLANNING. Brooklyn P. L. City planning and beautifying; a selected list of books and of references to periodicals. Brooklyn, N. Y. 15 p. O. pap.

EAST INDIA COMPANY. Robinson, F. Percival. The trade of the East India Company from 1700 to 1813. N. Y., Putnam. 6+186 p. (5 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1.10.

FLOODS. Report of the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh, Pa. Containing the results of the surveys, investigations and studies made by the commission for the purpose of determining the causes of, damage by and methods of relief from floods in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers at Pittsburgh, Pa., together with the benefits to navigation, sanitation, water supply, and water power to be obtained by river regulation. 1912. Part 1, 253 pp.; part 2, 452 pp.; both bound together.

In the second part of this report there is a classified, annotated bibliography of flood literature compiled by the technology department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. It covers all the useful material in this library up to Nov. 1, 1911. It does not include articles on dams, reservoir construction, river hydraulics, river improvements for purposes of navigation, land reclamation or irrigation, except when special reference is made to flood abatement. This bibliography, pages 397-432, is extremely useful and valuable, and is most comprehensive. The bibliography is arranged under the following heads: Bibliographies and indexes, Flood prediction, Forest influence, Ice and its effect, Levees, Reservoirs, Sanitation, American rivers, floods, and methods of flood relief arranged by rivers. Foreign rivers arranged by countries.

FORESTRY. Hawley, Ralph Chipman, and Hawes, Austin Foster. Forestry in New

England; a handbook of eastern forest management. N. Y., Wiley. 15+479 p. (5 p. bibl.) il. fold. maps, tabs., 8°, \$3.50.

HERMANNSSON, HALLDÓR. Islandica; an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University Library; ed. by G. W. Harris. v. 5. Bibl. of the mythical heroic sagas of Halldór Hermannsson. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell Univ. Lib. 73 p. 8°, pap., \$1.

INSURANCE, FIRE. Insurance Library Association of Boston. Lectures on fire insurance; being the substance of lectures given before the evening classes in fire insurance conducted by the Insurance Library Assn. of Boston during the fall and winter of 1911-12. Bost., Insurance Lib. Assn. of Bost. 3+3-475 p. (bibls.) il. diagrs. 8°, \$3.50.

LA FONTAINE, Jean de. Rochambeau, Eugène Achille Lacroix de Vimeur, comte de. Bibliographie des œuvres de La Fontaine. Paris, A. Rouquette, '11. 8°, 13+669 p. por.

LATIN LANGUAGE. Baer, Jos., & Co. Auctores Latini, original texte, uebersetzungen und erklarungsschriften Latinischer klassiker Lagerkatalog 602. Frankfurt am Main, Germany. (4214 titles.)

LEXINGTON (BATTLE). Coburn, Fk. Warren. The battle of April 19, 1775, in Lexington, Concord, Lincoln, Arlington, Cambridge, Somerville, and Charlestown, Massachusetts. Lexington, Mass., [The author.] c. 16+171 p. (5 p. bibl.) il. maps, O. \$1.25.

MICHIGAN. Dilla, Harriette M. The politics of Michigan, 1865-1878. N. Y., [Longmans.] c. 258 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.) pap., \$2.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Jersey City F. P. L. Books on city government and city life: selection from the library, 1910. 22 p. D. pap., gratis.

— Wisconsin University. Commission plan of city government. 3d revision. Madison, Wis. 12 p. 12°, (Bulletin.) pap., 5 c.

MUSIC. Hampstead [Eng.] Public Libraries. Readers' guide and students' review. Catalogue of works of music in the central and branch libraries. 8+78 p. 8°, pap.

NAPOLEON I. Maggs Bros. Napoleonica, portraits, caricatures, views, battles, etc. London, Eng. 56 p. 8°, pap. (No. 209; 264 titles.)

— Rosenthal's Antiquariat. Napoleon und seine zeit. Munich, Germany. 144 p. (No. 146.)

NATURE STUDY. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Some nature books for mothers and children in the Children's Museum Library. Brooklyn, N. Y. 8 p. O. pap.

"This is the first attempt, so far as we know, to provide a list of the most helpful nature books for the joint use of mothers and chil-



- dren. In 1908, a similar annotated list was prepared especially for teachers, including books on school gardening and other related work in vacation schools. A copy of either list may be obtained free on application to the Children's Museum Library, Bedford Park, Brooklyn, N. Y." Effort has been made to cover within reasonable limits the whole range of nature study, selecting for each topic at least one book (usually well illustrated), which children will enjoy reading by themselves. Special features are briefly characterized.
- NAVY.** Edwards, Fs. Catalogue of a selection of naval books, including voyages, shipwrecks, manuscript log books, engravings, drawings, etc. London, W., Eng. 23 p. 8°, pap. (317 titles.)
- NEGRO.** Haynes, G. Edm. The negro at work in New York City; a study in economic progress. N. Y., Longmans, 158 p. (2½ p. bibl.) 8°, (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.) pap., \$1.25.
- Work, Monroe W., comp. Negro yearbook and annual encyclopedia of the negro, 1912. Tuskegee, Ala., Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Inst. 215 p. 12°, (16 p. bibl.) 25 c.
- Sutton, W. S. The education of the southern negro. Austin, Tex., Univ. of Tex. 5 p. bibl. (Univ. of Tex., Bulletin.)
- NEW MARKET CAMPAIGN.** Turner, E. Raymond. The New Market Campaign, May, 1864. Richmond, Va., Whittet & Shepperson. 14+203 p. (15 p. bibl.) pls. pors. maps, 8°, \$1.
- PAGEANTS.** Bates, Esther Willard. Pageants and pageantry; with an introd. by W. Orr. Bost., Ginn. 7+294 p. (6 p. bibl.) il. 12°, \$1.25.
- PARCELS POST.** Meyer, Hermann H. Bernard. comp. Select list of references on parcels post. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., '11. 39 p. O. pap., 10 c.
- Wisconsin University. Parcels post (rev. ed.) Madison, Wis., '11. 8 p. 12°, (Bulletin) pap., 5 c.
- PASCAL, Blaise.** Marie, Albert. L'œuvre scientifique de Blaise Pascal: bibliographie critique et analyse de tous les travaux qui s'y rapportent; preface par Pierre Duhem. Paris, A. Hermann. 18+21+184 p. por. 8°.
- PATRIOTISM.** Riverside P. L. Patriotism, Memorial Day, Flag Day and Fourth of July. Riverside, Cal. 15 p. 16°, pap., gratis.
- PHILANTHROPICAL SOCIETIES.** Portus, Garnet V. Caritas Anglicana; or, an historical inquiry into those religious philanthropical societies that flourished in England between the years 1678 and 1740; with an introd. by Ven. W. H. Hutton. [Milwaukee, Wis., Young Churchman.] 16+286 p. (17 p. bibl.) D. \$1.80 n.
- PHYSICAL CULTURE.** Ostrom, Kurre Wilhelm. Massage and the original Swedish movements; their application to various diseases of the body. 7th ed., rev. and enl.; with 115 illustrations. Phil., Blakiston. c. 14+202 p. (4 p. bibl.) 12°, \$1 n.
- PHYSICS.** Soddy, F. Matter and energy. N. Y., Holt. c. 255 p. (bibl.) S. (Home university lib. of modern knowledge.) 50 c. n.
- POETRY, English.** Reed, E. Bliss. English lyrical poetry, from its origin to the present time. New Haven, Ct., Yale Univ. c. 616 p. (5 p. bibl.) O. \$2.25 n.
- POULTRY.** Robinson, J. H. Principles and practice of poultry culture. Bost., Ginn. c. 16+611 p. (9 p. bibl.) il. 8°, (Country life educ. ser.) \$2.50.
- PRIMARIES, DIRECT.** Fanning, Clara. Eliz., comp. Selected articles on direct primaries. 3d ed., rev. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co., '11. 20+145 p. 8°, (Debaters' hdbk. ser.) \$1 n.
- PUBLIC UTILITY.** *Special Libs.*, June. Public utility references. Bost. pp. 133-144.
- ROMANCE LANGUAGES.** Alexander, Luther Herb. Principle substantives of the —ata type in the Romance languages. N. Y., Lemcke & Buechner. c. 12+163 p. (2 p. bibl.) O. pap., \$1.25 n.
- ROOSEVELT, Theodore.** Riis, Jacob August. Theodore Roosevelt, the citizen. N. Y., Macmillan. c. '03-'12. 10+471 p. (7½ p. bibl.) D. (Standard lib.) 50 c. n.
- ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.** Chorley, E. Clowes. History of St. Philip's Church in the Highlands, Garrison, N. Y., including, up to 1840, St. Peter's Church on the Manor of Cortlandt. N. Y., E. S. Gorham. 7-16+434 p. (8 p. bibl.) pls. pors. facsim., 8°, \$6.
- SOUTH AMERICA.** Speer, Rob. Elliott. South American problems. N. Y., Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. c. 256 p. (6 p. bibl.) il. map, D. 75 c.; pap., 50 c.
- SUGAR (Beet).** Blakey, Roy G. The United States beet-sugar industry and the tariff. N. Y., [Longmans.] c. 286 p. (7 p. bibl.) O. (Columbia Univ. studies in hist., economics and public law.) pap., \$2.
- SURVEYING.** Wilson, Herb. Michael. Topographic, trigonometric and geodetic surveying; including geographic, exploratory, and military mapping; with hints on camping, emergency surgery, and photography. 3d ed., rev. N. Y., Wiley. c. 30+932 p. (6 p. bibl.) il. pls. maps, charts, tabs., diagrs., 8°, \$3.50.
- TREES.** Collins, Ja. Franklin, and Preston, Howard Willis. Illustrated key to the wild and commonly cultivated trees of the north-eastern United States and adjacent Canada, based primarily upon leaf characters. N. Y., Holt. c. 7+184 p. (3 p. bibl.) S. \$1.35; leath., \$2.50.
- TURKEY.** Aubovneau, Gaston, and Fevret, A. Essai de bibliographie pour servir à l'his-

toire de l'Empire ottoman: livres turcs—livres imprimés à Constantinople—livres étrangers à la Turquie mais pouvant servir à son histoire. Paris, E. Leroux, '11. v. 1, 8°.

UNIFORMS. Hiersemann, Karl W. *Kostüme: uniformen*. Leipzig, Germany. 66 p. 8°, pap. (No. 410; 575 titles.)

UNITED STATES. Bourne, H. Eldridge, and Benton, Elbert Jay. *Introductory American history*. Bost., Heath. 7+264 p. (5 p. bibl.) il. pors. maps, 12°, 60 c.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. U. S. Geological Survey. Publications (not including topographic maps.) Gov. Pr. Off. 115 p. O.

VIVISECTION. Richet, C., M.D. *The pros and cons of vivisection*; with a preface by W. D. Halliburton, M.D. N. Y., Scribner. 30+136 p. (8 p. bibl.) D. \$1 n.

VOYAGES AND TRAVEL. Nijhoff, Martinus. *Catalogue; ethnographie; voyages. Afrique, Amerique, Régions Artiques*. The Hague, Holland. 76 p. 8°, pap.

WEST INDIES. New York P. L. *List of works relating to the West Indies*. Pt. 5. (Bulletin.) 29 p. Q. pap.

## Communications

### A. L. A. CONVENTIONS

*Editor Library Journal:*

Having attended a number of the conventions of the American Library Association, my attention has been called to the difficulty in finding those whom you desire to meet. The button worn is of some assistance in helping to recall the name of the one whom you have met before, but whose name you have forgotten.

One who is interested goes over the attendance register, checks up those whom he knows, and usually quite a number of others whom he would like to meet. Now, as there is only the number, the person is compelled to stare at the one in order to ascertain whether he is the right party, and at the same time wondering if he has the number of the person whom he wishes to meet. Often I have returned from the convention without meeting the very ones whom I was anxious to meet, although they were present.

This year I went with the New York party, and when we received our tickets a type-written list of those in the party was enclosed. This list also gave the name of the library in which the person was employed and his state room number. This little list enabled me to become acquainted with a librarian whom I was trying to meet for some time. Could the advance attendance list, at least, not give the name of the hotel and room number in a similar manner, especially as all members contained in the advance attendance register have already been assigned to one of the rooms in

the hotels? This would certainly save many wearisome footsteps and time. The person wanting to meet another could send a card or letter to his room, requesting to know what time would be convenient for the other to meet him.

Another question that arises is the difficulty, on account of the large number of papers being read in the various sections holding meetings at the same time, of knowing which section to attend, in order to hear the ones which the one attending considers the most important. Titles are very often deceiving. Now if these papers were printed in advance, as is now being done by quite a number of societies, one who is going to attend the convention would be able to pick out the papers which he wanted to hear read, and prepare himself to ask questions or make remarks during the discussion, which would be far more valuable than if spoken on the spur of the moment. The printing of the paper in advance does not seem to lessen the attendance where it has been tried. The remarks made afterwards often bring new ideas to the surface which are quite valuable and cannot be heard except by listening to the reading of the paper.

WM. R. REINICK.

### CORRECTION

*Editor Library Journal:*

August 7, 1912.

The words from one of the Springfield library reports, printed opposite the title page of the last St. Louis report, and there credited to the present librarian at Springfield, Mr. H. C. Wellman, were written by his predecessor, Mr. John Cotton Dana. They contain good library doctrine, which has been consistently acted upon in Springfield and elsewhere by both these gentlemen, although it has been unnecessary for both to give it voice in the same words.

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## Library Calendar

### SEPTEMBER

- 1-7. L. A. U. K. conference, Liverpool.
- 3-5. Mich. L. Assoc., Port Huron.
- 5-6. Cape Cod L. Club, Chatham, Mass.
- 23-28. N. Y. L. Assoc., "Library week," Niagara Falls.
- Minn. L. Assoc., Faribault.
- O. 15-17. Dedication N. Y. State Education Building, Albany.
- O. 17-19. Ind. L. Assoc., Terre Haute.
- O. 17-19. Keystone State L. Assoc., Galen Hall, Wernersville.
- O. 21-24. Ohio L. Assoc., Newark, O.
- O. 24-26. Ill. and Mo. L. Assoc., St. Louis.
- N. 12-13. Ind. L. Trustees Assoc., Indianapolis.
- N. 28-30. So. Educ. Assoc., Louisville.

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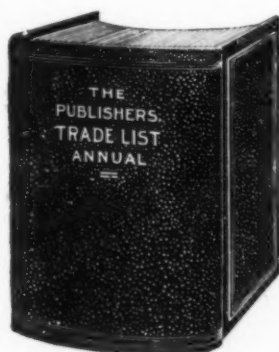
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